The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3059. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Probable Battle on the Upper Potomac.

Gen. Patterson to Attack the Rebels Yesterday or To-Day.

BRISK FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Strongly Entrenched at Laurel Hill.

General McClellan Assaulting Their Works.

Desperate Valor of the Ohio and Indiana Troops.

Authentic Account of the Great Battle in Missouri.

SPLENDID MANŒUVRES OF COL. SIEGEL.

Another Sharp Action with Rebel Cavalry.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Passage of the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

PROBABLE BATTLE ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

I am enabled to state, on the highest military authority, that a battle has either taken place to-day, or will to-morrow, between Gen. PATTERSON'S command and the rebel forces under Gen. JOHNSTON. Arrangements to this end have positively been made.

THE POLICY OF CONGRESS.

The debates in the House to-day developed completely the treachery of VALLANDIGHAM and BURNETT. They had a monopoly of avowed treason, but probably they have about a score of men in the House who really sympathize with them.

In the Senate, to-morrow, Senators BAYARD, of Delaware, and BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, will speak on the present condition of the country. They will both sustain the rebel side.

Congress, or the responsible majority, has determined the policy it will pursue. It has settled to give the Government all the power asked by the respective Secretaries; to vote one-fifth more men and money than was asked by the President; to declare against any compromise; in favor of a complete subjugation of the rebel States, and then to hold the Administration to a rigid accountability. In pursuance of this understanding, both Houses will push the business before Congress, so as to adjourn within three weeks of the time of meeting.

THE SENATE CLERKSHIP.

An effort was made in the Senate caucus this morning to go on with the nomination of a Secretary. The attempt failed, but the friends of FORNEY intend to press it again. It will probably not succeed.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The House Committee on Contested Elections will meet to-morrow for the purpose of proceeding to business. The first case to be taken up is that of BUTLER *vs.* LEHMAN, from the First District of Pennsylvania.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

EDWIN STEVENS, of New-Jersey, is in Washington, with a working model of the celebrated Floating Battery that has long been constructing at Hoboken. It is to be exhibited to the Government officers and the Naval Committees of the Senate and House. It has never before been exhibited, even to the Government officers.

FLOOD OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Washington is inundated with office-seekers, both for civil and military appointments. I never saw such a crowd. The members from New-York are crowded with applications for appointments in the Army. Such applications are worse than useless. In the last list of appointments, New-York has eighty-one names—a much larger number than she is entitled to.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN WASHINGTON.

Archbishop HUGHES is on a visit to Washington. He dined to-day with Secretary SEWARD.

HELP FOR PARSON BROWNLOW.

Parson BROWNLOW'S paper has been designated by the State Department to publish the laws of Congress to be passed at the present session.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS.

Chevalier BERTINATTI returned from New-York to-day, accompanied by a Secretary of Legation.

Señor FIGANIERE DE MORAS, the Portuguese Minister, has taken up his residence in Washington, for the first time since he has been accredited to this Government.

Dispatches received by the last steamer give flattering assurances of the friendly wishes of all the Governments of Europe, with the single exception of England. That patient is a long while being cured, but her recovery is confidently anticipated. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The newspaper statements which have elicited an inquiry by the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to receive at the recruiting stations none but native-born citizens are untrue. The facts are, that the number of landsmen offering was much larger than the service required, and hence Boston is now the only point where they are received. At all the stations seamen are enlisted without regard to nationality.

Gen. JIM LANE, of Kansas, to-day received an order from the War Department for the immediate mustering in of his Brigade. The skeleton companies thereof are to be filled up hereafter.

Nearly all the nominations thus far transmitted by the President to the Senate, cover appointments made during the late Congressional recess. Those for the Army have not yet been submitted for confirmation by that body. Not a few of those appointed, however, have donned the uniform in advance of such action.

Major-Gen. FREMONT will probably leave Washington to-day to enter upon the duties of the Department to which he has been assigned.

It is stated that Judge BENTON, of Kentucky, and Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, are each getting up a company of sharp-shooters in their respective States for Col. BERDEN'S Regiment. The Governors do not assist as do those of other States, but upon application to the President, he expressed himself very much interested in this regiment, and promptly gave the assurance that all expenses would at once be reimbursed. Mr. JOHN CRUXTON, of Paris, Ky., will receive applications from that State, and Mr. BLAIR from his own State at St. Louis. The test is to be an average of five-inch, ten shots, from centres at 200 yards at rest, or the same average at 100 yards off-hand.

The condition of the Virginia camps on Tuesday and last night is represented as more quiet than heretofore. The Confederates gave the National pickets no cause for alarm. In fact, it is not known that any of the former paid unwelcome visits near the United States lines.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House calling for the correspondence touching the annexation of the Dominican Republic to Spain, has replied it is not deemed advisable to communicate it at this time.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet considered the Tariff bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has approved the bill remitting or refunding the duties on arms imported by States to be used in suppressing the rebellion.

Various propositions have been made in regard to the postage on soldiers' letters, one giving the franking privilege to an officer in each regiment for its benefit; another to furnish them with stamped envelopes. Another plan has been suggested by Mr. COLFAX, Chairman of the Committee on Post-office, that they be exempted from pre-payment of postage, leaving it to be paid by the recipients of their letters, which would avoid loss to the revenue, and obviate the objection to the extension of the franking privilege.

An amendment to the Volunteer bill, reducing the pay of chaplains 50 per centum lower than the pay designated in the order of the Secretary of War, has passed the Senate. Should it become a law, it is feared that some of the more competent will be forced to resign, owing to the insufficiency of support.

ORIS S. BUXTON, of Warsaw, N. Y., has been appointed First Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

It was expected on Thursday, this morning, that the Michigan First and Second, and three other regiments, would move from the vicinity of Shuter's Hill to a point five miles out on the Fairfax road.

The Vermont Regiment, which arrived on Wednesday, moved directly to the neighborhood of Cloud's Mills, on the railroad, where they spent a stormy night, dinnerless and supperless.

Three companies of troops were sent up the Manassas Road, on Wednesday night, on a false alarm. All the sick are being removed from Alexandria and the camps to Washington, or sent home, and the general baggage reduced to the smallest extent. A telegraph-office has been established at Cloud's Mills.

Reports from Fairfax Court-house indicate a gradual withdrawal of Confederate forces. A farmer from that vicinity reports that the pickets which have hitherto extended two miles outside of Fairfax, were withdrawn day before yesterday.

An unfounded rumor prevailed in the Ohio camps, to-day, that those troops were to return to Washington-to-morrow morning.

There have been no attacks on the pickets for several days.

Secretary CAMERON, Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, and representative MOREHEAD, visited the Pennsylvania boys, now here in charge of the Government railways, this evening.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE.

MARTINSBURGH, Tuesday, July 9.

Capt. GIRARD, of Company F, Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, captured Sunday three troopers, four horses, two revolvers, one holster pistol, one Hall's carbine and four swords. Capt. GIRARD is an old Algerine soldier, having served seven years in the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

During a reconnoissance made in force by the Fourteenth Pennsylvania and First City troops, a nephew of Capt. BUTLER, of the Confederate Army, was taken. Seventeen prisoners have been taken, who are well-known Secessionists. The enemy's troopers are under the care of Major SPEAR, Provost Marshal. This number embraces all the prisoners not sent from here to Fort Delaware.

The First and Third Pennsylvania remain here at present, as a guard over this station. There are 160 horses in the Quartermaster's Department, already unfit for service, from various causes. Orders have been issued that the Brigade-Quartermasters must forage for themselves, giving a receipt in the name of the Government upon the Quartermaster's Department.

The order given, yesterday, to move this morning, was countermanded last night at 12 o'clock.

STRIKING PROOF OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have seen nothing which has so strikingly displayed public confidence in the Government and its financial administration, in the great struggle in which it is embarked for the Union and the Constitution, as the promptness with which the sum of five million dollars was advanced to the Secretary of the Treasury in New-York on Tuesday last, in response to a call for that sum—on such liberal terms, too, in the face of the great loan of two hundred and fifty millions about to be authorized by Congress.

It was after business hours on Monday, the 8th inst., that Secretary CHASE sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1861.

JOHN J. CISCO, New-York, will issue six per cent. Treasury notes at sixty days to amount of five million dollars for five millions in coin. Please make arrangements forthwith. S. P. CHASE.

The dispatch was received the following morning, and Mr. CISCO immediately called a meeting of the leading Bank officers and started a subscription, and before the close of business hours of the same day the following dispatches were sent to the Secretary, and reached Washington before he had left the Department for dinner:

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

I have obtained the subscription for the entire amount of five millions. Over three millions have already been paid in. JOHN J. CISCO.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

The five millions are secured.

JOHN A. STEVENS.
President of the Bank of Commerce.

We doubt whether the history of the Department shows an instance of similar dispatch in negotiations.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 11.

In the Kentucky Circuit Court, in the case of BRADY and DAVIS *vs.* The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Judge MUIR decided against the plaintiffs and in favor of the right of the National Government to interdict freight to the South.

The *Courier* of this morning gives notice to the authorities of Tennessee of the intended shipment of guns to the Union men of Tennessee, and names the route by which they are to go.

Lieut. CRITTENDEN, son of JOHN C. CRITTENDEN, denies in a card to the *Democrat* that he has joined the rebels.

Several prominent Secessionists have left here for Richmond. Several of them are connected with the State Guard.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that Major-General POLK'S command will comprise the land and water defences from the mouth of Red River up to the Northern boundary of the Confederacy. This supercedes Gen. PILLOW.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that the sum of $400,000 was due the troops at Pensacola on the 1st inst.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE ENEMY ENTRENCHED AT LAUREL HILL.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Bealington, near Laurel Hill, says that brisk skirmishing was kept up with the enemy all yesterday afternoon.

About 2 o'clock P. M. from the high hill in the neighborhood two large bodies were seen marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparation was made to resist the attack.

By 4 P. M. skirmishing in front by the Fourteenth Ohio and the Ninth Indiana Regiments became very warm.

The enemy advanced under the cover of the woods, when our skirmishers rushed forward, pouring in a sharp volley, killing several of the enemy.

The enemy's cavalry then advanced to take our skirmishers in the flank. Our boys rapidly retreated, and the artillery dropped a couple of shells which exploded among their cavalry. They instantly fell back and our boys rushed forward and poured in another volley.

The enemy now scattered in the woods. Their officers were seen attempting to rally them, but they could not be brought up in a body again. Meantime our skirmishers picked off the officers.

Several more shells were thrown in by our men, when they made a final rush, driving the enemy clear through their own rifle pits, and bringing back several of their blankets, canteens and guns.

The regiment engaged was a Georgian regiment, and is their crack regiment.

At dusk our skirmishers retired from the woods in capital order.

Astonishing pluck was displayed by our skirmishers, and the only trouble was in keeping the men back from rushing into the enemy's midst.

The whole skirmish was a most spirited affair, and our Ohio and Indiana boys gave the Georgia men new ideas of Yankee pluck and courage.

A prisoner who was taken says that the Georgians refused to come down to the woods opposite our advance position again, and that all were very much astonished and terrified by our assault. He also says that their supplies and provisions are all cut off, and that they must soon come to extremes.

BUCKHANNON, Va., Thursday, July 11.

A messenger from Gen. MCCLELLAN, just in, reports that two regiments under Cols. MCCOOK and ANDREWS made a reconnoissance of the enemy's position last evening, and were fired upon. One man of Col. MCCOOK'S Regiment was killed and 3 wounded.

They got within 135 yards of the intrenchments and were ordered to fall back upon the main body. The rebels are so strongly intrenched that it will be necessary to carry their fortifications by assault.

Gen. MCCLELLAN was to commence the work at 8 o'clock this morning, and was making every preparation last night. If the rebels make a determined fight, a large loss of life must ensue.

A courier who left Camp Morris, at Laurel Hill, at 11 o'clock last night, reports that more or less fighting had been going on for the previous two days. The forces were within 1½ miles of each other. The rebels were strongly intrenched, and supposed to be 8,000 strong. The enemy had only 6-pounders, and their shot fell 300 yards short of our lines. The 12-pounders of the Federal troops appeared to be doing great execution. The messenger saw some 15 or 20 bodies of the rebels as he passed.

Col. STEADMAN yesterday afternoon advanced a hundred men to draw the enemy out from their intrenchments, and succeeded, but a shell scattered them in every direction.

The courier saw but one dead body of our forces—a Second Lieutenant—but the loss had doubtlessly been considerably more. A cessation of hostilities took place last night at 6 o'clock, in consequence of a severe rain storm, but the fight would be resumed this morning.

Gen. MORRIS' forces were posted on the brow of a hill commanding their intrenchments, and he had hopes of dislodging the rebels to-day.

The Indiana Fifteenth started, early this morning to join Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Col. TYLER will continue to hold Glenville. The Tenth will return, this way, to-morrow, on their way to the main column.

AN ATTACK ON THE REBELS.

BUCKHANNON, Thursday, July 11—Noon.

A courier who left the camp of Gen. MCCLELLAN at 3 o'clock this morning, reports that his force had divided and started in two divisions to surround the rebels. Two prisoners, who have been brought in, report their force at 2,500; but that they were very strongly fortified.

LATEST FROM GEN. MCCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

BUCKHANNON, Va., Thursday, July 11.

Intelligence from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column, up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, has been received. He had commenced erecting his batteries on the hill-sides, when the rebels opened fire, but without damage. When the courier left Gen. MORRIS still held the rebels in check at Laurel Hill, awaiting orders to advance.

The skirmishing has been brisk and frequent for the last 24 hours. Three of the Seventh and Ninth Indiana were killed, and one of the Ohio Fourteenth, and 7 wounded of the three regiments. An occasional shell was sent into the rebel camp, a mile and a half distant, to keep them in position.

SEVERE SKIRMISH AT BEELINGTON.

The following telegraphic correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* contains intelligence of interest:

BEELINGTON, Va., July 7, 1861.

The brigade, Gen. MORRIS commanding, left Phillippa this morning at 2 o'clock, in the following order Indiana Ninth, Ohio Fourteenth, Barnett's Artillery Indiana Seventh, three companies of the Ohio Fifteenth, three of the Ohio Sixteenth, body guard Company K, Ninth Indiana, squadron of cavalry, Indiana Sixth, one company of the Virginia Second and the Ohio Sixth. There were also several companies of the First Virginia in the column. The force is about 4,500 effective men. One company of the Indiana Ninth and one of the Ohio Fourteenth took the advance as skirmishers. They fired upon a body of 40 of the rebel cavalry, who fled and were tracked by their blood, but no formidable opposition was made to our advance until we reached this place. Company G, Indiana Ninth, Capt. MOODY, advanced round a hill to the south of this point, and entered a thickly wooded hill on the left of the road. They had nearly reached the summit, when 400 concealed skirmishers fired by platoons on them, killing private WM. GARBER, from Bradford Station, Ind. He was shot through the forehead. The Indiana boys fell back upon their regiment, which was advancing on the right of the road, but not till they had brought down some of the rebels, who still hold that hill, as an order not to advance was given. We have thus occupied this strong position, commanding the roads to Phillippa and Morgantown, completely cutting off the rebels on this side. Three pieces of artillery, the Seventh and Ninth Indiana and Ohio Fourteenth, guard the road from Laurel Hill, with strong pickets thrown out to hold every point occupied. Skirmishing is constantly going on. We shall advance as soon as intelligence is received from MCCLELLAN'S column, which is now moving up from Beverly. Our troops came through in admirable order, arriving here at 7 o'clock. The citizens report the rebels very strong. P.

BEELINGTON, Va., (near Grafton,) July 8—P. M.

The tidings from MCCLELLAN are that he is supposed to be advancing from Beverly. There has been sharp skirmishing all day on the wooded knoll to the left of Beelington, and along the line of the Ohio Fourteenth Our battery threw several shells and a few rounds of grape and canister into the enemy, supposed to be one thousand strong, who yet hold the knoll. About fifty of the Indiana Ninth and Sixth, and Ohio Fourteenth, rallied and rushed into the woods as the shell burst and shot down a number of the rebels, who in turn rallied strongly and drove them back, killing JOHN SMITH, of the Indian aSixth, and wounding three others slightly. Our boys found forty or fifty dead bodies in the woods, and brought off uniforms, guns, &c.

The Georgians are dressed in gray, the jackets almost the same as those of the Indiana troops.

During the day the pickets of the Ohio Fourteenth killed two mounted scouts, and captured three horses and three others of the enemy.

The pickets of the Indiana Ninth have killed five men, who were seen to fall. After the firing of the first shells, the enemy were seen carrying off dead bodies on litters of poles.

Two men of the Indiana Ninth were wounded slightly.

The rebels are armed with Minié rifles and common muskets. They dare not come out of the woods.

GEO. TELLERSON, Company D, Barnett's Artillery, was shot in the thigh, while getting water at a spring in Beelington. He is doing well. The same day FRANK JERD, Ohio Fourteenth, was wounded in the side. He will recover. S. R. BROWN, Company D, Sixth Indiana, was also wounded in the arm, but slightly.

Our loss up to this time, so far as reported, has been 3 killed, 7 wounded, not fatally, and one or two missing.

The body of WM. GARARD, killed in the first skirmish yesterday, was tied up to a tree by the rebels to draw our force. Several pounds of strychnine and arsenic were found by our boys in DOUGLASS' store, in Beelington. DOUGLASS has fled. You can infer what they intended doing with these poisons. Our boys are in great spirits, and will fight to the death. The rebels outnumber us, but we hold a strong position. The rebels have withdrawn their battery. They have something afloat.

JULY 9—7 A. M.

There were several alarms during the night, and considerable skirmishing between the pickets. As near as we can ascertain the rebels have lost, in killed and wounded, about 60. One of the First Virginia Regiment is reported to have been taken prisoner. The rebels are reported to have been reinforced yesterday, and were seen putting up tents. P.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ANOTHER CAPTURE BY THE QUAKER CITY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 10, *Via* BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

Gen. BUTLER was so well pleased yesterday with the experiments with the Hotchkiss shells, that he at once ordered a large number for immediate use. They can be projected from the ordinary rifle cannon.

Five hundred horses, and forage for the same for eighty days, are on the way to Old Point.

The frigate *Santee* sailed this afternoon, to join the Gulf Squadron.

The *Susquehannah*, instead of going southward, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, will shortly sail for New-York for repairs.

Several persons came down from Baltimore this morning, with an intention of going to Norfolk, but Commodore STRINGHAM would not permit a flag of truce to leave the harbor.

No military movements whatever are taking place near Old Point.

The heat is excessive, and the health of the troops generally good.

Two hundred and fifty, who have been rejected from regiments, have left for New-York on the propeller *Stars and Stripes*.

The *Quaker City* this morning captured the brig *Amy Warwick*, of and owned in Richmond, from Rio, and bound to Hampton Roads, with 5,100 sacks of coffee. Part of the cargo is owned by British merchants.

The *Quaker City* yesterday made a reconnoissance of the coast 30 miles south of Cape Henry, and saw five wrecks on the shores, all old and entirely deserted.

The Confederates are felling and burning the trees at Sewall's Point, indicating that they intend holding the place.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The United States Arsenal at Frankford, Pa., has just sent to the ammunition head-quarters a tremendous cargo of caps, primers, &c. This establishment is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It covers about 60 acres of ground, and is surrounded by a wall ten feet high, and from 12 to 18 inches thick. Some 15,000 muskets have been forwarded the house for repairs. About 120,000 percussion caps are manufactured every 24 hours, the machines running night and day, Sundays not excepted. Thirty men and boys are employed in the department where friction primers are made, and turn out daily about 8,000 of them. These primers have worked up in them $200 worth of material every 24 hours, and 3,000 lbs. of acid are required to make the 3,000 lbs. of powder used in making them. The manufacture of the Marquari primers has been stopped by the Government. There are 30,000 lbs. of powder in the Frankford magazine.

The War Department has been informed that the Newport, Ky., barracks are not large enough to accommodate the 3,000 troops ordered there. It is thought additional quarters will be erected. Lieut.-Col. BURBANK, of the United States First Foot, who has been in command at Newport for over a year, has been ordered by Gen. SCOTT to repair at once to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where instructions as to his future movements will be found. The Colonel is a Vermont man.

Capt. CRAVEN, the new Commandant of the Chesapeake flotilla, has reported for duty at Washington. Henceforth the flag will be hoisted on the *Live Yankee*, instead of the *Freeborn*. The former is lying off the Washington Yard, waiting orders. Capt. CRAVEN is an efficient officer, but of the very opposite characteristics to Capt. WARD. He could not be put out of his equanimity if the *Yankee* were a sheet of flame. The new gun-boat *Cambridge* took on board, at Washington, on Tuesday, a heavy armament of 24 and 32 pound guns.

The *Marion* and *Dale*, sailing sloops-of-war, have been ordered to sea from Portsmouth, N. H. They are supposed to be destined for the Florida Division of the blockade-fleet, under Commodore HULL. The regular cavalry at the seat of war has been reinforced by the following troops, which arrived from Fort Leavenworth, all well, on Tuesday:

	Men.
Company E, First Cavalry	70
Company K, Second Dragoons	68
Company A, First Cavalry	71
Total	209

Some of these men are not very well mounted, but they have plenty of nags to pick from in Washington. The scramble for "the best looking chargers," is described as being very amusing.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Inspectors of gun-boats, by the Navy Department: Commodore Gregory, Capt. R. B. Forbes, Capt. J. J. Comstock, James Rowan, John Easby, Mason C. Hill, Ira Buckman, J. H. Pook, and R. L. Ells; Clark Fisher, of Trenton, has reported at Newburgh, N. Y., as Superintendent of the new gun-boat building there.

Forty-one horses have been bought by the Government in this City, during the past two days. They are to be sent on to Washington.

A detachment of 500 U. S. sailors arrived here yesterday in the steamship *Joseph Whitney* from the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard. They are destined for the United States sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, now preparing rapidly for commission at Brooklyn. A small number of them will be detailed for the *Rhode Island*, which, with the propellor *Connecticut*, is to be employed as a carrier of fresh provisions, ice, and other matters to the blockade fleet.

The propellor *Ironsides* came to the Brooklyn Yard yesterday with ammunition for the Ordnance Department, and the propellor *Brisk* with provisions for shipment. The *Iroquois*, 6, the *Richmond*, 14, the *Brandywine*, 50, the *Potomac*, 50, the *North Carolina*, 84, are in the stream. The privateer *Savannah* and the steamer *Connecticut* are also at anchor.

The Washington correspondent, of a generally reliable Philadelphia paper, states that two iron vessels for the Navy, and two iron plated vessels, are probably in course of construction.

It will be seen by our telegraphic column, this morning, that the Secretary of the Navy denies having ordered recruiting officers to enlist none but native landsmen for the Navy. Nevertheless, the order was issued, and was acted upon too, exactly as we reported. Mr. WELLES' statement adroitly mentions "seamen," when speaking of the report the second time. It was distinctly stated that seamen and ordinary seamen were not included in the order of the Secretary.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT ACTION NEAR CARTHAGE.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Lieut. TOSKIN, Col. SIEGEL'S Adjutant and bearer of dispatches to Col. HARDING, gives the following additional particulars of the battle near Carthage:

The State troops were posted on a ridge in a prairie, with five pieces of artillery—one 12-pounder in the centre, two 6-pounders on the right and left, cavalry on each flank and infantry in the rear.

The artillery of Col. SIEGEL approached within 800 yards with four cannon in the centre, a body of infantry and a six-pounder under Lieut.-Col. HASSENDARE on the left, Col. SOLOMON'S command with a six-pounder on the right, and a body of infantry behind the centre artillery.

Col. SIEGEL'S left opened fire with sharpness, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels had no grape, and their artillerists being poor, their balls flew over the heads of the Nationals. After two hours' firing the enemy's artillery was entirely silenced and their ranks broken. About 1,500 rebel cavalry then attempted to out-flank SIEGEL, and cut off his baggage train, which was three miles back, when a retrograde movement was ordered. The train was reached in good order, surrounded by infantry and artillery, and the retreat of the National troops continued until a point was reached where the road passed through a high bluff on each side, where the enemy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass around the bluff, SIEGEL drew the cavalry in a solid body into the road at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards from his position, when, by a rapid movement of his artillery, he poured a heavy cross fire of canister into their ranks. At the same time the infantry charged at a double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops scattered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured and sixty-five shot guns and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives were picked up from the ground.

Col. SIEGEL did not surround Carthage, as reported yesterday, but attempted to reach a piece of woods north of the town, and after two hours' desperate fighting, in which all the forces on both sides were engaged, and in which Lieut. TOSKIN thinks the enemy lost nearly 200 killed, he succeeded in doing so, and the rebels retired to Carthage and SIEGEL fell back on Sarcoxie, whence he proceeded next day to Mount Vernon.

Lieut. TOSKIN left on the evening of the 7th inst., and rode to Rolla, one hundred and fifty-three miles, in twenty-nine hours. He met Gen. SWEENEY'S command five miles, and Col. BROWN'S command sixteen miles from Mount Vernon, pressing forward to reinforce SIEGEL.

Lieut.-Col. WOLFF was not killed, as reported.

IMPORTANT FROM QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Wednesday, July 10.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a company of rebel cavalry, numbering 100, made a demonstration at Monroe Station, thirty miles west of Hannibal. They burned the Station-house, six coaches, eighteen freight cars, and tore up the Railroad track on each side of the town. A much larger force is supposed to be concealed a short distance off. One Union man was killed.

Capt. RALSTON, who is here for troops to aid Col. SMITH, of the Illinois Volunteers, near Monroe, says that the Colonel, with 500 of his men, are surrounded by about 2,000 cavalry, and are in the most imminent danger.

Col. GRANT'S regiment, which has been in camp at Naples, is ordered to be here to-morrow morning.

Col. PALMER'S regiment at Canton, will also be brought here as soon as possible.

SOWARD, the assassin of Capt. HOWLETT, was brought here last night for safe keeping. It is reported that Ex-Senator GREEN is soon to follow. He is said to be at Canton, Mo., under $6,000 to appear when wanted. He is required to report himself at PALMER'S head-quarters each day, at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER SHARP ACTION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

J. H. BOWEN, agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, just from Hannibal, brings the following account of affairs from that section:

About 2 o'clock, the camp of the National troops, under Col. SMITH, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, near Monroe Station, some 30 miles west of Hannibal, embracing 300 of the Third Iowa Regiment, 200 of the Sixteenth Illinois, and about 100 of the Hannibal Home Guards, were attacked by 1,600 rebels, under Brig.-Gen. HARRIS. Although the Nationals were surprised they repelled the attack, and drove the rebels back, killing four, wounding several, and capturing five prisoners and seven horses. Gen. HARRIS retreated to Monroe, where another skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were again repulsed. Col. SMITH then took up a position, and sent a messenger for reinforcements from Quincy.

Col. SMITH was afterwards surrounded by a large force, but it was thought he could hold out till reinforcements reached him. The most reliable troops were mounted. The Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. MARCH, left the arsenal yesterday for some point down the river, supposed to be Cape Girardeau. There are now about 1,000 troops encamped in the vicinity of Pilot Knob.

REBELS WOUNDED AT BIRD'S POINT.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 10.

A gentleman from Rush Ridge, eight miles below Cairo, says that three of the rebels who were wounded in the skirmish at Bird's Point on Monday night died of their wounds, and that a fourth was also dangerously wounded.

ITEMS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

Judge CATRON'S charge to the Grand Jury was read in the United States Circuit Court to-day. It treats the question of treason at great length, and fully proves that the Judge has not followed Tennessee, but remains true to the United States Government.

URIEL WRIGHT has made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Ex-Senator GREEN and JOHN HOWARD, now held in the custody of the United States forces at Canton, Missouri.

Judge LACKLAND also applied for a similar writ in the case of Capt. CAMPBELL, one of the prisoners taken at Camp Jackson, who gave up his parole and delivered himself to Adjutant-General HARDING at the Arsenal on Monday last. Quite a number of witnesses are here from the interior.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. SAULSBURY gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution making amendments to the Constitution for a peaceful adjustment of the present troubles.

Mr. GRIMES presented resolutions from the Legislature of Iowa, for the establishment of an armory and arsenal on Rock Island.

Mr. BROWNING presented petitions from citizens of Illinois to the same effect.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the House bill in relation to the further collection of duties and imposts.

The Force bill, so called, or the Blockade bill, with a recommendation that it pass, was laid over.

The Loan bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill regulating the employment of volunteers in the Navy; also a bill to regulate the Marine force; also a bill to increase the Navy in time of war; also a bill to increase the number of Paymasters in the Navy; also a bill relating to the Naval Academy. All referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented resolutions from the State of New-Jersey, recommending the establishment of an armory in that State. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finances, reported the House bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers, with an amendment making the appropriation five and three-quarter millions instead of six millions of dollars.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. CLARK called up the resolution offered yesterday in regard to the expulsion of Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebastian, Mitchell, Hemphill and Wigfall, being those Senators who had not made their appearance here, and who vacated their seats at the last session.

Mr. BAYARD saw no reason for anything more than declaring the seats of the absent Senators vacant. The people of their respective States have gone out of the Union in the exercise of what they think a right, but which he (BAYARD) thought revolutionary. He saw no reason for charging these Senators with conspiracy.

Mr CLARK said that he wanted to deny openly any right of secession. When a Senator places himself in opposition to the Government, he merited expulsion. He wanted men who turned guns against the nation to be expelled from its councils.

Mr. BAYARD claimed that the action of a State was no ground for the expulsion of a Senator. He did not know but that some of these men were opposed to secession. Indeed, he thought some of them had deplored and still deplore it.

Mr. LATHAM said that he should not vote for expulsion. He would vote to have the names of the Senators stricken from the roll and their seats declared vacant. He knew that one of these Senators was not in favor of secession, but who thought he had no right to remain in his seat after the action of his State. He moved to strike out the word "expel."

Mr. MCDOUGAL said that he was ready to vote for expulsion. No man has a right to a seat here who espoused the cause of treason. Treason, to be sure, was a gentlemanly crime, and entitled to the axe instead of the halter—but still it was a crime.

The amendment of Mr. LATHAM was disagreed to, by Yeas, 11; Nays, 32.

Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell, Rice and Saulsbury voted in the affirmative.

The resolution was then passed by yeas 32, nays 10.

Messrs. Bayard, Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Rice voted in the negative.

The resolution approving of the act of President LINCOLN was then taken up.

Mr. POLK resumed his remarks. He said that the State of Missouri had obstructed no law whatever of the United States, and yet that State under no pretext of law, had been invaded by United States troops from Iowa and Kansas. Mr. POLK then proceeded to argue that the President had no right to invade a State, and no right to give the power to proclaim martial law to a mere captain. He then referred to the acts of Captain LYON, and in some detail to the occurrences in the city of St. Louis, which he characterised as illegal and unconstitutional. He also referred to the course of Gen. HARNEY. He (POLK) was willing to do anything to put a stop to this unholy war; he would do nothing to continue it.

Mr. WADE moved to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POWELL proceeded to give the reasons why he could not vote for the resolution, claiming that the President was bound to obey the Constitution, and that the Constitution gave no power to make war on a sovereign State. The President had no right to declare a blockade against any of the States, and he had no right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. He quoted from MARSHALL and STORY to confirm his position that the Constitution gave the President no power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. That power belonged solely to Congress. Therefore the President had violated the Constitution which he had sworn to defend. He never could and never would approve of the violation of the Constitution of the country by any man, high or low. In these times the Constitution was nearly all that was left. In heaven's name, preserve that. He demanded to know what right the President had to increase the Army and Navy? The plea of necessity had been the tyrant's plea, but he would demonstrate that the necessity did not exist in this case. If the Capital were saved at all, it was by the volunteer force, and there was no necessity for an increase of the Army. He hoped he should hear no more of the plea of necessity, for it did not exist. He never would approve of any act violating the Constitution.

Mr. WILKINSON asked the Senator if he approved of the action of the Government of Kentucky in refusing to send volunteers in answer to the President's Proclamation?

Mr. POWELL said that all the State of Kentucky approved of it, and he was one of its people. In the earlier and better days of the Republic such monstrous usurpations of authority had been the cause of impeachment at the bar of the Senate. He referred to the remarks of the Senator from Oregon, (BAKER,) who was ready to fight, even to subjugation, and asked if the Senator from Oregon thought he could preserve the Union by reducing sovereign States to provinces. That would be the utter destruction of the Union; yet the Senator from Oregon would reduce them to conquered provinces, and send them Governors from Massachusetts and Illinois.

Mr. BAKER said the Territorial Government was a republican form of government. But we are now in a state of war, and the Senate is hearing hostile guns. There was no time to mince words or measures. He hoped those States would return to their allegiance, and send men as true as his distinguished friend from Tennessee, (JOHNSON,) but he did say, if the States would not return and govern themselves, he would govern them as territories, which would be better

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

HISTORY OF THE RIFLED CANNON.

Discovery of the Breech-Loading Gun and Conical Projectiles—Origin of the Rifled Cannon—Reichenbach, Wahrendorff, Cavalli—The Present System of the French Rifled Guns—The French 4-pounder—Its Weight, its Range and its Effect—What is the Best Metal to Build Rifled Cannon With?—The Armstrong and Whitworth Guns.

The attention lately granted by the Powers of Europe to the firearms designed for military services, and the numerous improvements introduced in that branch of the national service, clearly indicate what we ought to do ourselves, if we wish to retain the rank we occupy among great nations. These improvements are so much the more desirable, that they do not simply imply a desire of becoming a warlike people, but also of attenuating the direful effects of war, by making it shorter, more decisive and less bloody than before. A general belief, confirmed by statistical tables of mortality, is that the destruction of armies is in an inverse ratio with the progress in the science of war, and that the more perfect the weapons used by the soldiers, the smaller the losses. Look, for instance, at the battles fought in India by the English, in Africa and Italy by the French, and compare them with those fought half a century ago, and you will arrive at the conclusion that the number of deaths in the Army has decreased with the increase of range and accuracy in firearms.

If to these effects, sufficiently great to induce us to change our system of armament, we add the vast superiority which rifled arms give to an army, the amount of intelligence, activity and security they communicate to the soldiers, the intellectual development imparted to all the services in consequence, the rapidity they secure to all military movements, the promptness and safety they afford in small as well as in great manœuvres, it is impossible that we should not be lead by so many important considerations, to a complete reform in our present system. The study of the questions relating to this important branch of the military service, ought to be a duty for all good citizens, especially at the present time, for from it depends, in great part the life of our soldiers, our success in war and our influence among the powers of the earth. We beg leave, then, to be excused if, in view of the great results to be achieved in that direction, we give a historical sketch of one of the most useful weapons in the art of modern warfare, the rifled cannon. May it lead our people to form an idea of its importance, and of the necessity to provide our army with it.

ORIGIN OF THE RIFLED CANNON—THE CONICAL PROJECTILE—THE BREECH-LOADING GUN.

The rifled cannon is not as recent a discovery as people are generally inclined to suppose. There is now one at Berlin bearing upon its escutcheon the date of 1664, the year in which it was built. It is made with forged iron, has thirteen grooves inside, and a screw at its breech. Models of the same kind, and forged in the same country, are also to be seen at Munich and in other German cities. Studies on the construction of rifled cannon were not made in Germany alone, but were also the object of much attention in England and France. Writers on gunnery speak of a two-pounder rifled gun, tried for the first time in England in the year 1776, for the purpose of reducing to obedience the American rebels. These small ordnance threw projectiles at the distance of about 1,100 yards, with a deviation of about two feet in their range.

The invention of conical projectiles, which, combined with the rifled bore have produced the wonderful effects we witness in our days, is still older than that of fire-arms. The English, who never succeeded in making their speculations, or practice in fire-arms prevail, but who always made a great noise about their improvements; used the conical bullet for the first time in the year 1627, at the seige of La Rochelle, a Protestant stronghold besieged and taken by Richelieu. As to the breech-loading gun, it dates as far back as the discovery of the cannon itself, and fourteen guns of that description were used by the English army at the siege of Orleans, in the year 1428.

However, all these experiments which manifested a marked tendency concerning the improvements in firearms, did not produce any practical results, and were finally given up. The time when this idea took a permanent hold of the mind of special men, and was successfully carried through within the space of half a century, may be fixed to the year 1808, when GUITTON DE MORNEAU, a French chemist, proposed to substitute to the common bullet a cylindric projectile of iron, semi-spheric at one of its ends, covered over with lead, so as to expel the wind from the breach. The great wars in which NAPOLEON I. was engaged prevented that discovery to be received with the degree of attention it deserved. It was not, however, lost sight of, and in the year 1813 some of our officers applied to our cannons elongated projectiles, which gave more accuracy and range to our fire than to that of the English. These results caused the English and Hanoverian Government to make serious researches upon the improvements to be introduced in the shape of projectiles, but whatever may have been their success, we do not find in all their attempts any trace of experiment in which the conical ball and the rifled bore were combined. It is in this combination that lies the wonderful effects produced by the Minié rifle and the rifled cannon.

ORIGINAL DISCOVERY OF THE RIFLED CANNON.

These experiments, though contributing, each for its part, to the stock of general knowledge, had not yet produced any material change in the system of fire-arms, when M. REICHENBACH, a captain of artillery in Bavaria, constructed, in the year 1816, a rifled bronze cannon, with seven grooves, and loaded it with conical balls. Though the deviation was very great at first, the result was nevertheless very remarkable, and created a certain sensation in German military circles. Unfortunately, the moment was not auspicious for the prosecution of his discovery. Europe was just emerging from one of the bloodiest and longest wars she ever had been engaged in, and the longing for peace was such that Capt. REICHENBACH's cannon was made the innocent victim of this disposition of the public mind. He was besides arrested in the prosecution of his discoveries by several other reasons, the main one being the difficulty of loading the piece by the muzzle, after a certain number of rounds, and the fear of increasing the expenses of the Bavarian treasury, nearly exhausted in consequence of the war with France. He was thus compelled to discontinue his experiments, and to give up the idea of perfecting his work. This must not, however, deter us from acknowledging that the original idea of combining the rifled bore with the conical ball belongs in great part to REICHENBACH. His ideas were prosecuted in England, but remained as to Germany, in a state of mere speculation.

In 1843 M. WAHRENDORFF, the proprietor of the great iron forge at Aker, (Sweden,) manufactured several rifled guns, but without altering the spheric shape of the bullets, which he only covered with a leaden coat, so as to facilitate their adherence to the grooves. In 1846 M. CAVALLI, a Major in the Piedmontese army, renewed the experiment made in 1816 by REICHENBACH; but his cannon, instead of being loaded at the muzzle, was loaded by the breech. The results obtained by these inventors induced the French Government, which, since 1851, had been actively engaged in experimenting with the rifled cannon, combined with the conical ball, at the arsenal of Vincennes, to introduce considerable change in the material of the artillery.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF FRENCH RIFLED CANNON.

It was in the year 1828 that Capt. DELVIGNE fired for the first time his breech-loading gun with cylindro-conic bullets. This trial was the signal of a complete revolution in the manufacture of firearms. The theories which attributed to the spheric, a superiority over the conic projectile soon fell to the ground, and the elongated bullet was acknowleded as the best of the two. From this invention of Capt. DELVIGNE may be traced all the great reforms in gunnery which have taken place in the last thirty years.

Little was said, however, upon the improvements made in France in the construction of cannon, when the correspondent of a newspaper published in Vienna, who followed the Austrian army at the time of the Italian war, took the world by surprise by his revelations on the subject of French artillery. His letters, which were eagerly read, especially in Germany, stated that all the ordnance in the French army had been brought down to two calibres: the twelve-pounders for the besieging of strongholds, and the four-pounders for field pieces. These changes had not been confined to the cannons alone; plain projectiles had been given up, and hollow and explosive ones substituted in their stead. In his estimation, the twelve-pounder was going to replace all the huge ordnance so much praised by military men, and as a proof of it, he mentioned an experiment in which a twenty-four-pounder, old system, being pitched against a wall, side by side with a twelve-pounder, new system, the latter did the work twice quicker than the first.

THE FRENCH FOUR-POUNDER.

The French four-pounder weighs 784 pounds, about half the weight of the guns used at Alma, Inkermann and Traktir, is made of bronze, and resists a protracted fire. The ball, hollow and explosive, is provided with a fuse at one of its ends, allowing to direct its explosion according to distances, and may also be used as an ordinary bullet. The range obtained with twenty ounces of powder, is two-thirds of a mile. Its accuracy is such that each shot will kill a mounted man at a distance of two thousand eight hundred yards, and that whole regiments may be easily annihilated within this area. Four horses are sufficient to carry it over the highest peaks, and four other horses will carry one hundred shots and grape-shot. It is loaded by the muzzle, a method criticized by the German inventors, who believe that breech-loading cannon are the best. The French, on the other side, entirely deprecate the breech loading gun, pretending that they are of no value whatever, whenever the bullet weighs above sixteen pounds. The French four-pounder is so light and easy to handle that it superseded cavalry at the battle of Magenta, in which the Austrians were, as everybody knows, pursued in their flight by the artillery.

Since the campaign of Italy the French Army has been provided with a four-pounder still lighter, throwing the same projectile at equal distance, and transportable on horseback. This cannon weighs only two hundred and thirty-three pounds, and may follow the infantry in all places and positions it may be called to occupy. The artillery trains have also been made lighter, and mobility and simplicity, essential elements of the success of armies has been introduced in all departments.

THE BEST MATERIAL TO BUILD CANNON WITH.

When the French Government decided to employ bronze in the casting of cannon, it was not without its being aware of the existence of a superior metal to this. Sixteen years ago, the cast-steel cannon manufactured by M. KRUPP, at Essen, Prussia, had been tried at the Arsenal of Vincennes, and left no doubt as to its superiority over the bronze cannon. Three thousand successive shots were fired with M. KRUPP's gun, without any sensible vibration or any degradation whatever in the bore. But the war of Italy was so sudden, that the order given to M. KRUPP for a supply of his cast-steel, could not be filled in time, and bronze was temporarily adopted in its stead. LOUIS NAPOLEON has availed himself of the present peace to order a thorough melting of the old artillery, the price of which serves to buy the cast-steel he needs for the new one. Cast-steel can then be looked upon as the most tenacious of all metals; it is supposed to last three or four times as long as bronze.

The great difficulty with the muzzle-loading rifled cannon consists in the cleaning of the bore. The idea of loading by the breech has not been given up, and notwithstanding the objection of the French concerning the breech-loading system, they are now occupied in finding a mecanism which, without prejudice as to tsafety and accuracy, will allow them to load it like the Armstrong gun.

THE ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS.

Our object being simply to acquaint our readers with the history of the discovery of rifled cannon, and with some of its effects we will speak only from memory of the Armstrong and Whithworth guns. The first is a complicated breech-loading piece of machinery, easily put out of order, difficult to repair, and not without danger for the men serving it, as has been demonstrated in the campaign against the Chinese. As to the second, the Whitworth gun, the opinions are divided, and there is still a great obscurity about its real value. Some German military writers pretend it to be the best muzzle-loading gun in existence, though, on another side, it is said to be complicated and subject to be frequently put out of order. Owing to these contradictory rumors it would be well, we think, not to adopt too readily either of these two cannon until they have had time to receive their certificate upon some battle-field.

For the present, the cannon which offers the best title to public confidence is undoubtedly the French rifled cannon. We do not say here that it is not susceptible of improvement; we even believe that French artillery officers are at this moment occupied in reforming its construction, especially in what concerns the method of loading it and of cutting and distributing the grooves. But one thing is certain; notwithstanding their present imperfections, the French rifled guns have produced results which no other guns have yet given; and as the art of warfare can only be carried successfully through, not with contemplated effects, but with positive results, it follows that the preference ought to be granted to the pieces in which these qualities are the less incontestable and the more conspicuous.

Amherst College.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—PRIZE SPEAKING—ADDRESS FROM MR. GOUGH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AMHERST, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

The exercises of Commencement week opened on Sunday with the Baccalaureate Sermon by President Stearns. He chose for his text, Rev. xxi., 7: "He that overcometh shall inherit all things." He remarked, conflict was our lot, and that another class was about to engage in what is properly called "Our great life struggle"; that life was not a play-ground, but a battle-field. After these preparatory remarks, he divided the sermon into three great heads. 1. The nature and fact of the struggle. 2. The final result of it. And 3. The proper place of the student in that struggle. The sermon was characterized by more than usual vigor of thought, and was followed by an appropriate address to the graduating class.

The most notable exercise of Monday was the prize speaking. The competitors for the prizes were all from the Freshman and Sophomore classes. The successful candidates in the latter class were Messrs. STEARNS and ADAMS, and from the Freshman class, Messrs. BARNES and PRATT.

After the speaking came the Biennial Supper of the Sophomores.

Last night JOHN B. GOUGH lectured here on temperence. The weather was intensely warm, but the church was literally packed to hear the great orator. He spoke with more than his usual eloquence, because, as he himself remarked, he was speaking to young men. It was not a profound, philosophical discussion of the temperance cause, but a prayer in its behalf—an earnest entreaty, illustrated with anecdotes and incidents of interest, sometimes sublime, and sometimes other than sublime, but all holding the closest attention of the audience.

The exercises of to-day are of great interest. The orators are Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON and Rev. JACOB MANNING. D.

The Real State of English Sentiment Toward America.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one acquainted with the facts connected with the subjects alluded to, can read the remarks of your Parisian correspondent upon the English Government and people, in his letter of May 14, published in your weekly paper of the 5th inst., without surprise, pain and indignation.

I say without any qualification that your correspondent is most grossly deceived. He says:

"The English Government is rejoiced at the threatened dismemberment of the American Union; it will remain a sworn enemy of the United States. The feeling is not confined to the Aristocracy, but pervades the business community, who are willing to submit to the losses that will ensue in order to see their rival humiliated. All they ask, is to see each party tearing the other to pieces."

I declare the whole of this sentence to be most atrociously false. The Government does not wish to see the United States dismembered. The Government is not a sworn enemy to America, and will not remain so. There is hardly a person in all England that wishes to see the American Union dismembered. There is not a person in Great Britain who wishes to see the American people tearing each other to pieces. There is hardly one person in Great Britain but who wishes to see the American nation great, prosperous and happy.

Your correspondent further says:

"It is said that Lord PALMERSTON'S bones would turn in their grave if he should die without seeing a war between England and the United States, such is his hatred to the Yankees. Lord RUSSELL knew very well when he acknowledged for the Southern Confederacy the right of belligerents that he was prolonging and embittering the struggle between brothers, and rekindling all the old fury and hatred of the Revolution."

There is simply not one word of truth in this whole paragraph. Lord PALMERSTON does not desire war with America. No one would regret more than Lord JOHN RUSSELL war, or the rekindling of old hatreds between England and America. It is the greatest desire of Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL, and of the British Government, to remain at peace with America; and they, and nearly every other person in Great Britain, would regard a war with America as a very great calamity, second hardly to any that could befall this nation.

I have been a close observer of the feelings and sentiments of the English people for a period of more than forty years, during the whole of which time I have never been induced, either by favor, observation or by argument, to swerve from my American democratic principles, and having always belonged to the radical reform party, have been quickly observant of any manifestations of Anti-American views and feelings; and I know that what I say in reply to your correspondent's observations to be true.

Your correspondent continues:

"England is now the biggest bully the world has ever seen. With seven hundred armed vessels, 200,000 men for foreign service, and with a volunteer force sufficient to protect the Island, all the arrogance of former years has returned, especially toward the weaker Powers, and John Bull feels like taking his revenge for the insults America has heaped upon him."

I do not pretend that residence in England fits me to be a better judge on the subject of this portion of your correspondent's remarks, (as it does on the portion already noticed,) than one residing on the other side of the Channel; but still, as a general observer and chronicler of events, I say this is pure *fudge*. Instead of bullying others, an undue anxiety has been manifested the last few years to increase the home defences against invasion. Only yesterday, the London *Times* deprecated the sending even the small force of 3,000 men to Canada, lest they should be wanted at home. Is war with Russia in defence of Turkey, is siding with Sardinia against Austria, is putting the foot down with Prussia and France, bullying? And what weak Power is England bullying? Is it America, with its two millions of armed men? Your correspondent affirms that America has heaped insults upon England, and that England is anxious to be revenged. If America has insulted England, it is but natural to expect that satisfaction will be required; but I would ask, why, with this intense hatred and these powerful forces and great desire for war, England has not resented these insults and gone to war with America? The answer is plainly because there is no truth either in the one or the other. America has not intended to insult England. America has never degraded itself by intentionally insulting England. In some instances it has been petulant and unnecessarily pugnacious, especially in that frivolous matter of enlistments in New-York; but the American Government has never intentionally insulted England. And here let me remark, it is high time for the American Nation to leave off playing the boy, and take the position of the man. It is high time for the American Nation to leave off acting the small Power through showing upon every trivial occasion that it is not afraid to fight, and to take the position of a first-rate Power, equal to any, and capable of bearing and forbearing, regardless of being accused of want of spirit or of pusilanimity.

Your correspondent closes by saying, should the contest between the North and South be elevated to a struggle for the emancipation of slaves, then the sympathies of all classes in England and Europe will be given to the North and to President LINCOLN. It is not sufficient to tell England that Slavery is the cause of the present contest—its abolition must be the object.

This is unquestionably true, but cannot your correspondent see that it nearly destroys his previous assertions. Lord PALMERSTON and Lord RUSSELL, and the English people, are ready to give up their hates, to forego the desire for war, to deny themselves the pleasure of the tearing to pieces—and for what? Simply to see the quarrel elevated to a struggle for the emancipation of Slavery; a measure that no one pretends will be of any pecuniary benefit to them, but, on the contrary, which many suppose would seriously interfere with the supply of cotton, which they are accused of considering paramount to nearly everything else. Really their hatred must be very small or their philanthropy very large. Let them have the benefit of both.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will inform you of a feeling which exists in England that Americans often mistake for enmity to themselves and their institutions. England has, by perseverance, through a long, dark, dreary period, the merit of which it is not in the power of language too highly to extol, established constitutional freedom, trial by jury of one's peers, liberty of speech and freedom of the Press, to the fullest extent; perfect liberty of conscience, and the sanctity of the soil to all who may flee to it. It has nurtured, maintained and established these, in opposition to the examples of thousands of years, and to the barbarisms and despotisms of the world. All Americans admit that but for England the American Nation, as it is, or in any similar position, could not have existed. The people generally, therefore, have a very natural belief that a constitutional, well-balanced Monarchy, is the best form of government. A large party are of the opinion that a limited right of suffrage in the election of Members of Parliament, with *viva voce* voting, is safer and better than extended suffrage and vote by ballot, and that a tendency to Monarchy is much better than a tendency to Democracy.

The radical reformers are desirous of infusing more of the democratic principle, and especially of limiting the aristocratic element, which, by the way, has been mainly instrumental in the great work of curbing the power of the Crown, and in establishing the boasted constitutional monarchy; and are always holding up the American Government as evidence of the truth of their doctrine. Consequently, the large conservative party would not dislike to see at any time some proof of the weakness of the American system of government, and of the necessity of its being made less democratic; but this arises neither from hatred nor jealousy; but partly from a desire to see long-cherished opinions confirmed, and partly from party spirit. Some angry feelings have also come up over the Morrill Tariff, not so much from its threatened interference with trade, as from its antagonism to what the people have of late years been taught to regard as sound political economy, and consequently indignation for its offensiveness to sound doctrine has been the prominent feeling in respect to it. Perhaps few of its supporters even can show the policy and justice of doubling the duties on an article of general necessity, when the home manufacturer was already making more than fifty per cent. per annum on his capital invested. It may be said that the Buchanan Administration left a double legacy, viz., rebellion and the Morrill Tariff. The North will put down the former! Will it abolish the latter? Not so much, however, has been said against this Tariff in England as has been said against it in the New-York papers.

In judging of the English Government, it must be borne in mind that it is to some extent a Government of precedent, and not a Government of impulse or sentiment, and that its acts do not always, by any means, express the extent of its sympathies.

If war ever occurs between England and America, it will be owing more to the evil tendency of the mischievous writings of foolish or designing people, than to any real enmity or cause of difference. *I have a right to raise my voice against the misrepresentations of American writers*, for I have for years raised it against the misrepresentations of English writers, and recently in reply to articles in the London *Times*, and other papers, as you are aware; and, moreover, my American ancestry is of 200 years standing, both on paternal and maternal side, which should be a guarantee of fidelity to the American cause, and I claim to be heard.

I should mention that great ignorance prevails in England on American affairs, and as the insurrections of Europe have been so universally against real oppressions, often too grievous to be borne, the English people have become to regard Insurrectionists as oppressed persons, and nearly always in the right; and, moreover, as it is in their nature to espouse the weakest side, the sympathies of those who have not informed themselves on the subject, are at the first blush with the Secessionists; not that they wish the Union destroyed or weakened, but that they wish to see the oppressors righted, and their supposed wrongs redressed. They cannot believe in an insurrection of intelligent, prosperous people, without a sufficient cause.

America has now to put down this most wicked and causeless rebellion. If it costs every dollar and every life in the nation, it must and will be done; otherwise, the world is a barren waste, and life not worth preserving, at least to an American. It will yet show to the philanthopist, to the oppressed, and to the world at large, that the aspirations and labors of WASHINGTON, and the galaxy of sages and patriots, by whom he was surrounded and assisted in establishing its glorious Government, were not in vain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. GODDARD.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have placed it in the hands of the editor of a newspaper of large circulation—an intelligent, well-informed man, well acquainted with the feelings of the Ministry and of the British people, for his opinion of the correctness of my assertions; and he declares I "have given a truthful account, and in no wise exaggerated the friendly feeling towards America entertained by this Government and people."

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

MOVEMENTS AND PROGRESS OF THE HIGHLANDERS—THE ATTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET—THE NEW COLONEL, ETC.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, GEORGETOWN BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being unable, as you may imagine, to command the time necessary to reply individually to the numbers who have addressed me, inquiring with eager anxiety as to everything connected with the Highland Regiment, down to its minutest movements from the hour that I organized it for the war, I avail myself of your columns, always open to such an object, to acknowledge, collectively, these communications, and to furnish such a concise summary of the movements and progress of the Seventy-ninth as may, I hope, be satisfactory and interesting to them and to the many Scottish hearts that in every land are throbbing in sympathy with their kinsmen. Nor am I without hope that such a communication may possess the additional advantage of being in some measure a guide to other regiments, who are now going through the ordeal of formation and acceptance, as to what they are to expect, and on whom they may with reliance call.

For myself, from the hour when, after many fruitless efforts in other quarters, I obtained directly from Secretary CAMERON the acceptance of the regiment for the war, I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the zealous coöperation and valuable services rendered to me and to the regiment by the officers acting for the State in New-York and Washington. On the evening of our departure we were accompanied to the boat by Gen. HALL, whose anxious interest in the regiment seemed to gather in its grasp everything that was requisite to be done. His son, too, accompanied us as far as Philadelphia. As to Brig.-Gen. EWEN, had the regiment been the child of his own creation he could not have evinced a more affectionate and ardent interest in its welfare. Forsaking at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice the business of the important company over which in his citizen capacity he presides, he not only accompanied us to Georgetown, daily drilling the regiment, and lending a most effective aid in advancing it towards perfection. Of our march through Philadelphia and Baltimore your own chroniclers have already told in glowing description.

From the hour we left New-York to that in which we reached Washington our progress was an ovation. In Baltimore especially, where we had anticipated at best a silent reception, the enthusiasm rose to a frantic pitch at the sound of the slogan and sight of the kilt. Every house poured out a libation of lovely women to bid us welcome and God speed, and if every flower presented to a soldier carried a kindly feeling in its cup, never did men go to battle with warmer good wishes than will those of the Seventy-ninth.

It was 2 o'clock in the morning when we reached Washington, but even at that hour we found Col. HAMILTON, the vigilant and admirable Aid of Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, in waiting. Our barracks, thanks to his attention, had been prepared for us, and he remained with us during the night rendering every aid and assistance. And here I think it but just to tender the tribute of my personal thanks, and that of the regiment to Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD for a devotion to the comfort, advancement, and true interest of the regiment, which has been unceasing from the hour we reached Washington to the present moment. There was no choice, no trouble however great, he was not ready cheerfully to undertake, lending us aid in getting the proper forms and various materials from the Commissariat, and descending personally to any detail, however small, by which he could be of service. The Government and State authorities owe a debt to Gen. SANDFORD they can never too well repay. I have reason to believe, indeed, his services are appreciated as they should be, and I have every hope that, when the hour of action arrives, he will have an opportunity of proving himself, by his gallantry add ability an honor to the soldiery of New-York. Every officer from New-York may rest assured he will find Gen. SANDFORD ready to render him every aid, and that with a genial courtesy and gallant frankness that lends to every act of kindness an additional charm.

Nor have we been less indebted for kindness to the President and members of the Government than to the officers of our own State. In the society of the President and Secretary of State, who paid us a long visit together on our arrival, we (for I speak the feeling of my brother officers as well as my own,) passed some of the most delightful hours that I have ever known. A more cheerful, agreeable, thoroughly unaffected and intellectual man than the President of the United States it has never been my fortune to meet, and I have had opportunities of meeting many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe. In speaking to us he considered himself, he said, as in the society of his brothers, for he looked on every soldier in this war as his brother, and all who were enlisted under the banner of our great and glorious cause as his bosom friend. His kindly manners, so easy and winning, without being deficient in dignity, has left an abiding impression of endearment on the hearts of all our soldiers.

Nor was Secretary SEWARD less full of genial cordiality or less enthusiastic in his admiration of that spirit of New-York, out of which at the country's call, sprang, as if by a touch of enchantment, twenty of as fine regiments as ever did and died upon a field.

The next visit paid to us was from the family of the Secretary at War—his wife, three daughters and son and his grandchildren. As they came upon the ground I ordered Robertson's Band to play up "Auld lang syne," and some of the favorite airs of Scotland, and as the music fell upon their ears, in the midst of such surroundings, never perhaps did the softest air that floated round the revels of the East thrill the heart with such an agony of rapture as did these simple tones laden with the memories of their fatherland. And the Duke of Argyle never warmed more to the plaid of JENNIE DEANS than did these lovely daughters of the descendant of Lochiel to the tartans of their clan. They gave us all a general invitation to their house, of which we have freely availed ourselves, not, however, without some loss, several of our young officers having in this fair field found their first wound in the campaign. The chief of our clan himself received us with all the warm enthusiasm of a true Highlander's greeting as brothers and friends, and from the moment he accepted the regiment to the present hour has covered the Camerons with his protecting shield. As a pledge of his feeling he united with me in my efforts, at length crowned with success, to place the regiment under the command of his brother—a CAMERON in every respect, worthy to lead our clan. Of splendid proportions, standing over six feet high, and straight as an arrow, he is still in full vigor, time having touched him but lightly as she passed. Of most courteous demeanor, and always considerate of the wants of his men, he is at the same time an admirable soldier, having commanded a Pennsylvania regiment for many years, and I deem myself most truly fortunate in procuring such a Colonel for our corps. The day of his inauguration was a gala day in our camp.

The officers being all assembled in the great hall, the ceremony commenced by Gen. EWEN, in a most eloquent address, calling attention to the object of the meeting, and in inviting them to the discharge of the important duty before them, referring to the proverbial loyalty of Scotchmen and their noble deeds of daring in all time.

When the ballot had been proceeded with, and the result announced, the acceptance by Col. CAMERON of the position to which he had been elected, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In acknowledging the honor conferred on him by Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT and the officers of the Seventy-ninth, our new Colonel, in a speech of great power and brilliancy, gave a sketch of the history of the rebellion, and dwelt on the determination of the Government to crush it with an iron hand. He was followed by Gen. SANDFORD, Col. HAMILTON and his fellow aid, Mr. THAWS. For myself I can only say that if I am entitled to the merit so lavishly accorded to me by these distinguished officers, of having raised, procured the acceptance of and brought into the field the Seventy-ninth Cameronian Regiment, I have been more than rewarded in the kind feeling extended to me from every side, and in a Scotchman's pride in seeing his fatherland so splendidly represented in so great a cause.

I cannot close without expressing my acknowledgments, and that of the regiment, to the Superior of Georgetown College. I was pleased to be kindly recognized there, as in most other places, by some old patients. And as the engineers and mechanics of the Massachusetts Eighth found their trade of good service in the march from Annapolis to Washington, so was I glad to have the opportunity be mine of relieving many while here, to whom or to whose friends I owed some kindness.

In the Quartermaster's and Commissariat Departments we experienced at the start, as is ever the case, much discomfort and many difficulties before their action could be brought into perfect working condition. I am happy to say that Quartermaster OSBRANDER and Commissary HARRY PEARSON are now, however, fully equal to their duties, and we are supplied with all a soudier can desire. Our camp at Georgetown is magnificently situated at an elevation of several hundred feet above the level of the sea, giving us a fine circulation of air, and overlooking for a considerable distance the waters of the beautiful Potomac. As to the feeling inside the camp, we have been since we reached here as a band of brothers. I have never seen exhibited a more complete absence of all small or jealous feelings, a more generous and affectionate disposition to go hand in hand in all things, and a more unselfish desire to promote the happiness and comfort of the men in their charge, than has been evinced by the officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Our camp has been enlivened most agreeably by a visit from the wife of Capt. MANSON, Company A, and his First-Lieutenant, MORRISON, also of Capt. PARISH, Company B, and Lieut. WEATHERSPOON, all of whom we were most happy to see. Nor can I forbear to mention in our list of pleasures the charming entertainment given to us by the Caledonian Club, of Washington, President CAMERON, at which the flow of festivity and merriment ran with true Scotch spirit far into the small hours.

Now that I can leave the regiment in the hands of its elected Colonel, I purpose going to New-York on furlough, to attend to the unfinished business of the regiment, which may occupy me some time, as I am anxious to obtain pipers, for whom I may have to go to Canada, and also to procure kilts for the entire regiment, without which the Highlander is shorn of half his martial spirit and all his martial splendors. In the meantime I have requested one of my officers to make notes of all that occurs during my absence, which I shall be happy to communicate, through the same channel, on my return to camp.

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the generous gifts to the regiment, of Messrs. Agnew & Son; Stuart, sugar renners; Doremus & Nixon, Paton & Co., C. H. Marshall, Sanger Walton, R. McReskey, R. Irving, George Douglass, Tappan, Stancooke & Co., and last, not least, another descendant of Lochiel, R. W. Cameron.

For the rest I can only say, that if every other regiment has found the same unwearying solicitude and the same unvarying kindness alike from the Government, the State authorities and the people as mine has experienced, no army that ever entered the field should advance to a contest with more manly and confiding hearts than that which in this holy cause has marched into Virginia.

I remain your faithful servant,

SAMUEL M. ELLIOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-Ninth Regiment.
Cameron Highlanders.

HOW TRAITORS ARE TREATED BY THE SOLDIERS.

THE ATTENTIONS PAID MR. VALLANDIGHAM BY THE OHIO TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CAMP UPTON, Va., Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

In the TIMES of the 8th inst., I saw an account of how the Ohio Regiments treated the traitor VALLANDIGHAM. An account of the affair by an eye-witness may be acceptable.

On Sunday morning it was rumored about the camp that VALLANDIGHAM was to pay us a visit in the afternoon. The report that such a man should be allowed to come to camp, excited great indignation, as the boys all thought that just such men as he had caused all our present troubles, thus bringing about the death of eleven of our comrades at Vienna. Just after dinner, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM came on the ground, when a committee of three from each company were appointed to wait on him and tell him that his presence was obnoxious to the regiments. He replied that he came as a visitor, and would go when he got ready, and said that he would come out to camp two or three times a week, or as often as he could leave his business, and that he was not to be bullied by a pack of d—d Abolitionists. He said further, that if he had a knife he would cut the heart out of the one who told him that he was obnoxious to the regiments. When the boys saw in what an ungentlemanly manner he acted, they wanted to put him out of camp, but the officer of the day would not permit it; so they exhibited their contempt for him by hisses and groans. In a little while he left the First Regiment and went to the Second. Afterwards he came back to the First, when the fife-major played the Rogue's March, and the boys again greeted him with hisses and groans. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at once drew up his coat-tails, when one of the boys threw an onion at him. Afterwards an effigy was hung on a tree by the side of the road which he had to pass when he went back to Washington, marked "VALLANDIGHAM, the traitor." The Ohio Regiments are willing to fight for the glorious old Union, but they do not want to be insulted by a traitor from their State. OHIO.

INTERESTING FROM ALABAMA.

The Chicago *Journal* has the following interesting statement:

"Mr. H. SAVAGE, formerly of Delevan, Walworth County, Wis., who has just returned from Mobile, Ala., whither he went as an agent for the sale of a shingle-machine, and who has had six years of experience in the South, has just returned, and from him we gather the following budget of facts:

He says it is now utterly impossible for a man to come away from the South, northward, unless he can succeed in getting a permit from the Governor of the State, which is no easy matter. Mr. SAVAGE succeeded in getting away (after receiving two bullet-shots from an officer for refusing to bind himself to serve for three years in the rebel army) by being secreted on board a boat whose Captain felt interested in him. The passengers on the boat were examined at several places along the river, but he was 'stowed away' so that they did not discover him.

At Mobile a war meeting was held recently, at which about 2,500 persons were present. Speeches in favor of the war were made by several blustering lawyers; among them were W. SPEAR, J. H. TAYLOR, E. SPRAGUE and R. KELSEY. A wealthy merchant, brother of J. H. TAYLOR, who made a war speech on this occasion, had been shot dead behind his own counter on account of his Union sentiments, and nothing was done about it. At the meeting above referred to, three gray-headed men spoke against the secession movement. One of these old gentlemen said he was from Louisiana—was opposed to the movement from the first. He said the South can never conquer the North. 'You are fighting your bread out of your own mouths,' he said; 'you are seeing hard times already, but it is only a foretaste of what is to come.' He added: 'A pack of hot-headed lawyers and politicians have well-nigh ruined the country. More than half of the planters of my State are opposed to this war. The Cotton States can't live three months unless they get provisions from the North. Already bands of poor men of several hundreds in each party are prowling about the country, taking everything they can lay their hands upon, to prevent themselves and families from starving, and there is no power to stop them. I have not got provisions enough to last my one hundred negroes one month, and tell me where am I to get more?' The other two old men spoke with equal earnestness and in a similar strain, and the audience looked crest-fallen after the old men spoke. Had such a speech been made by a Northern-born man, he would have been shot on the spot.

Mr. SAVAGE says, only a few days before he left Mobile, he saw a company of from six to eight hundred men, many of whom he well knew, parading the streets with a banner on which was printed '*Bread or blood*;' and they emptied the bakers' shops of the city, and none molested them. Afterwards a meeting of citizens was held on the subject of providing for the suffering poor. The meeting quarreled nearly all night, and finally broke up in a row, without accomplishing anything.

He says, on the boat which came up the river, he saw thirty Germans, with their families, from Texas, emigrating northward. The men, having no 'passes,' were compelled to go on shore,—furnished with guns and impressed into the rebel army. Their families were mercilessly sent up the river, to shift for themselves as best they could.

Mr. SAVAGE says, the general impression in Mobile is, that they can never beat the North, but they say, 'We must now make the best show we can, and scare the North into submission.' Others, who are of French descent, of whom there are many, encourage themselves with the belief that France will come to their help.

According to Mr. SAVAGE's account, the condition of affairs is rapidly becoming desperate in those States. The terrorism which has been inaugurated by the demagogues who got up the secession movement, has unsettled everything in the way of business. Neither life nor property is safe, and famine is beginning to stalk all over the land."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Adams' Express furnishes us with late New-Orleans papers. The *Picayune* confines its editorial discussions to vigorous assaults on Mr. RUSSELL, whom it accuses of abusing the confidence of his hosts, in describing the fortifications at Pensacola so minutely; and on the historian MOTLEY, for his masterly defence of the Union. The *Picayune* has this paragraph regarding a late United States officer, Major H. H. SIBLEY. It says:

"This distinguished officer arrived here on Saturday last, from Fort Union, New-Mexico, having resigned his commission in the United States Army. Major SIBLEY served throughout the war with Mexico, as Captain of the Second Dragoons, and was severely wounded at Medellin, near Vera Cruz, for which he was brevetted Major. The Second Dragoons has long been celebrated as the most effective regiment of cavalry in the old service. It was formerly commanded by Gen. TWIGGS, and has made its mark on every battle-field.

Mr. OTERO, late delegate to the United States Congress was canvassing the Territory as a secession candidate to represent the people in the Confederate Congress.

Major SIBLEY, since his arrival here, has already been offered the command of one of our volunteer regiments, which we hope he will be induced to accept; as as a more gallant and experienced officer could not now be obtained. The regiment which succeeds in obtaining the Major's services may well rejoice in having for its commander so capable and efficient an officer.

The *True Delta* says:

"A carpenter named J. S. CHAPMAN, who joined the Clay Guards, at Algiers, is proved to be a traitor by a letter which he wrote to his 'dear Julia,' in Maine. He says: 'I am all right for the South—in a horn'—and tells her that he joined the company as a blind. This CHAPMAN was arrested on Saturday. Yesterday the Mayor submitted his case to Gov. MOORE, and was requested to transfer it for prosecution to Mr. MILLER, the Confederate States Attorney for this District."

The Fourth of July seems to have been celebrated with as much spirit as if New-Orleans were in the Union. "The military paraded at Camp Lewis, near Carrollton, where they were reviewed by Gen. TWIGGS and Gov. MOORE, and in the afternoon PIERRE SOULE made a brief address; the first occasion on which this gentleman has made a public appearance since Louisiana seceded. What he said, we are not told.

LETTER FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, in his letter of June 30, writes:

"Yesterday, under a salute of eleven guns by the State Artillery, and in the presence of hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, a new Confederate flag was raised on the plaza, and now waves defiance to those who have boastfully come to rob us of homes and property.

The flag-ship *Mississippi* and the *Niagara* have slightly changed positions and neared Fort Pickens. This is all probably meaningless, but I give it as

THE BATTLE OF MARTINSBURGH.

The Southern papers of Saturday have the following despatch in reference to the fight near Martinsburgh :

"Passengers from Manassas, Winchester and points above, confirm the invasion by Cavalry and Infantry, Thursday, July 9, in force, estimated at 67 Killed, 83 wounded, and 53 prisoners. The Eleventh Mississippi and Fourth Alabama Regiments are said to have suffered severely. The Fifth Alabama Regiment is in the rear. Among the Lieutenants are Capt. Bowan's have been the sufferers, having lost seven on the list, but thanks to the ladies of this place their condition is such that in a few days they are able to "fall in" upwards again. Too much cannot be said of the treatment of our soldiers by the inhabitants of this town. Every family in the town has one or more, generally a dozen, sick soldiers, who are treated as one of the family. And everything that kindness can suggest is done to their relief. And the ladies do not stop here, but all hours of the day and night they may be seen hovering, like ministering angels, as they are by the beds of the sick, and many of us will never forget the many acts of kindness received at their hands, one of which is the following :

"Gen. Ashby, commanding at a camp about miles below here, has its camp in thorough military order, as I learned by those who accompanied him to East Martinsburgh. Capt. Fayne, commanding at a camp about miles above here, conducting the difficulties he had to contend with. Capt. Fayne's command is the only one that has escaped their fate. With two exceptions, the South Clothing Rebels have escaped their vans. Ours is the South Clothing Rebels, and that accounts for the enjoyment of excellent health, and the fact that they possess the finest vans in the country. Their retreats at Winchester, we may, it is impossible to overtake the fleet-footed cutmaneuvering as three to one. March as rapidly as they would Gen. Johnston's command, although we hope

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the TIMES gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

After two or three days' severe skirmishing between Gen. MCCLELLAN'S forces and the rebels at Laurel Hill, it is probable that a desperate battle was fought there yesterday. A courier who left the camp of the National forces at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, states that they had been divided into two Divisions, and had started with the purpose of surrounding the rebels, who were represented to be strongly fortified. The main body of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S force had been for two days within a mile and a half of the rebel intrenchments, and a fire of artillery, more or less constant, had been kept up. The rebels, however, had only 6-pounder cannon, while ours were double that calibre, and did good execution at long range. On the afternoon of Wednesday a considerable body of the enemy, which proved to be a regiment from Georgia, came out of the intrenchments with the purpose of driving in our skirmishing parties, but after a sharp action of short duration the Crackers were utterly discomfited.

From a condensation of Col. SIEGEL'S dispatches to head-quarters in St. Louis, and from a narrative given by Lieut. TOSKIN, Col. SIEGEL'S Adjutant, we have an authentic account of the battle,—for it is worthy to be dignified with that name,—which took place at Brier Forks, near Carthage, on the 5th inst. The forces engaged were about twelve hundred Nationals, with ten pieces of artillery, against about six thousand rebels, with five pieces of cannon, but having the advantage of a considerable body of cavalry. Col. SIEGEL commenced the attack on the enemy's line of battle at 9½ o'clock in the morning, and succeeded, after about two hours fighting, in silencing his artillery. The rebel cavalry then made a movement to out-flank him, and make an attack upon his baggage-train, but Col. SIEGEL manœuvred in such admirable style that the attempt entirely failed. The National forces retired until a point was reached where the road run between two high bluffs, the opening being occupied by the rebel cavalry; when by a ruse he drew them into a solid body to within a hundred and fifty yards of his position, where he opened upon them with a cross-fire of artillery, and charged them at double-quick with his infantry, scattering them in every direction. The enemy finally retired to Carthage, and Col. SIEGEL fell back on Sarcoxie, and the next day went to Mount Vernon to await reinforcements. The losses on both sides were very correctly given in the first accounts. It will be seen, however, that no second battle was fought, as at first reported. It is probable that before this time the rebel forces in that part of Missouri are completely broken up and scattered.

Gen. PATTERSON had not, at last accounts, advanced to attack Gen. JOHNSTON, the order to that effect, given on Monday for the day following, having been countermanded at midnight. We are advised privately from Washington, however, that in high military circles a battle was considered inevitable either yesterday or to-day.

With regard to the movement of our troops in the vicinity of Washington, we are of course without information, in consequence of the new order of the War Department, prohibiting the transmission of such intelligence. From the Virginia side of the Potomac, however, we hear of the gradual withdrawal of the rebel forces from the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Their pickets in that vicinity were called in on Tuesday last. The meaning of the movement is not explained.

The proceedings of Congress were again of the highest importance yesterday, not only in view of the business accomplished, but as indicative of the feeling and temper of the members from different sections. In the Senate, Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, gave notice that he should introduce a joint resolution looking to a peaceable adjustment of the National difficulties. The House bill in relation to the collection of duties was reported from the Committee on Commerce, but no action was taken upon it. The Loan bill was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. HALE introduced a number of bills relating to the Navy, and they were appropriately referred. The House bill providing for the payment of the militia and volunteers, was passed with an amendment reducing the appropriation to five and three-quarters millions. The resolution providing for the expulsion of Senators from rebel States, was passed, after some debate, only ten Senators voting against it. The resolution approving the acts of the President was then taken up, and debated at considerable length, but action on it was finally postponed until to-day. The several amendments to the bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment, were ordered to be printed, and the Senate went into Executive Session. In the House, various important bills were reported from Committees, and referred to the Committee of the Whole for consideration. The Army bill was then considered in Committee, and occupied attention nearly the whole day. The debate was principally between Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Vallandigham of Ohio, Blair of Missouri, Burnett and Wickliffe of Kentucky, McClernand of Illinois, and Hickman of Pennsylvania. The bill was amended in a few minor particulars. The one making appropriation for the Naval Service was then taken up, and there being no debate upon it, both were reported to the House, and severally passed. The House subsequently concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the payment of the militia and volunteers, and adjourned.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., states that a company of one hundred rebel cavalry visited Monroe Station, in Missouri, thirty miles west of Hannibal, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, on Wednesday morning, and burned the station-house and several cars, besides tearing up the track for some distance, and killing one Union man. It was also rumored that Col. SMITH, of the Illinois volunteers, with 500 of his men, was surrounded by about 2,000 rebel cavalry near Monroe. This rumor is confirmed by a dispatch from St. Louis, giving the particulars of a sharp encounter between Col. SMITH and the rebel cavalry. Troops have been sent to his relief.

No movement of the military at Fortress Monroe has yet been made, but preparations for such an event are going forward. The principal cause of delay has been the want of horses and wagons for transportation, but it is now understood that five hundred horses, with forage sufficient for eighty days, are on their way to Old Point. The gun-boat *Quaker City*, on Wednesday morning, made another important capture—the brig *Amy Warwick*, owned in Richmond, and bound for that place, from Rio de Janeiro, with a load of coffee. A reconnoissance of the coast for thirty miles south of Cape Henry, has been made by the *Quaker City*, and she reports the discovery of five wrecks on shore,—all old, however, and entirely deserted. These wrecks had been previously discovered by other vessels, and it had been intimated they, perhaps, had been run ashore as a means of conveying supplies to the rebels; but their condition, as ascertained by the *Quaker City*, proves this idea to be erroneous.

Poor PILLOW, it seems, is superseded in his command of the rebels at Memphis. The new Major-General-made-out-of-a-Bishop POLK is assigned to the command of all the land and water defences from the mouth of the Red River up to the northern boundary of Dixie's Land.

The troops of the Southern Confederates must begin very soon to wonder where their pay is to come from, if they are all creditors of the bogus Government to the same extent as those at Pensacola. The Mobile *Tribune* states that on the 1st inst. there was due to the troops there the sum of $400,000. Don't they wish they may get it?

JOHN WILLIAMS, one of the sailors who was sent home in the slaver *Triton*, and who escaped from on board, was yesterday arrested in this city. He was committed for examination by Commissioner HENRY.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, passed an ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the relief and support of the wives and children of volunteers. The report of the Comptroller, and of the Chamberlain, were received, showing the financial state of the City Government. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in August. The Board of Councilmen also met and received the Comptroller's report, referring to the issuing of the $1,000,000 Union Defence Bonds, and the disposition of the funds raised. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to report the nature of the claims made by CHARLES DEVLIN against the Corporation.

The trial of CHAS. JEFFERDS for the murder of JOHN WALTON, on the 30th of June, 1860, was concluded in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was rendered by the jury. The indictment against the same party for the murder of JOHN W. MATTHEWS, was, on motion, quashed, and the prisoner was discharged. At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice LEONARD has granted a stay of proceedings in a case for the dispossession of a tenant, notwithstanding the section of the Revised Statutes declaring that no Court or officer shall make such an order in summary proceedings. The Court by this order holds that the section referred to is unconstitutional, because it might operate to deprive a party to a suit of a substantial right.

The Stock Market advanced yesterday 1½ ₩ cent. on Railway Shares, and 2@2½ on some of the Border State Stocks. New-York Central, 76; Missouris, 42¾; and Tennessees, 44 ₩ cent. Government Stocks were also higher, and the general market favorably influenced by the Loan bill, so unanimously voted by the lower branch of Congress on Wednesday.

The Cotton market was quiet, yesterday, but prices were very firm. The scarcity of vessels, and the rise in rates on freight, checked export movements in Breadstuffs; Flour and Wheat were less active, yet generally quoted steady; Corn was firmer. The principal business in Provisions was in Mess Pork, which advanced materially. Groceries were in good request, at buoyant prices. Hay, Hops, Whisky, Tallow and Spices were in demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

Congress and its Legislation.

The anomalous state of the nation, produced by the rebellion, promises to illustrate a variety of hitherto untried theories in politics and economy. A very marked and interesting example is furnished by the deliberations of Congress. Political writers are almost unanimous in the opinion that for the safe and thorough discussion of public measures, it is indispensable to have the deliberative body pretty equally divided between opposing parties, whose zeal in advocating or resisting specific acts of legislation will be sure to throw the largest volume of light upon the topic considered. There are others who recognize in the rigidity of party discipline reasons to apprehend that the light thus elicited has no chance to act upon the result of the debate, which, whatever the reasoning on the two sides, is finally decided by their numerical strength. The present extra session of Congress will do much to clear up this matter. There is practically only one party in Congress. Whatever measures are reported by the Committees proceed to a vote without discussion, and are accepted by a majority, which is almost tantamount to unanimity. Measures which involve millions of men and money, which inaugurate or abolish systems of revenue and administration, which create armies and navies, and give to the Executive the plenary powers requisite in such grand National emergencies, are hastened from the committee-room to the engrossing clerk with a rapidity which, in ordinary time, would suggest the idea of the Legislature having surrendered all but the formal exercise of its constitutional functions.

But in the circumstances which surround the Government no other course is possible. It is necessary to impress not only the rebels, but the entire world, with a just sense of our power, earnestness and unanimity. We must have it understood that there is no divergence of sentiment between the people and the Executive; that we have the will, the intention and the ability to suppress the insurrection; and that no secondary questions of party cavil or of jealousy between the several Departments of Government, or suggestions of untimely economy, will be permitted to interfere for a moment in the prosecution of the contest. Nor in thus approving one measure after another giving transcendent power to the Administration are we to see an undue and dangerous deference of the Legislature to the Executive; but a salutary deference to the clearly expressed will of the people. Fresh from popular contact Congress simply records a plebiscitum. The Nation chooses to delegate its exhaustless powers to the hands of President LINCOLN. It recognizes the possibilities of danger such a surrender necessarily involves, and the mischievousness of the precedent; but the pending issue is big with dangers of so much greater magnitude, that it is impossible to mistake the National duty. The immediate question is, shall the Union be preserved? That settled, it will not be too late to cure all excesses of power the settlement involved; to bring back the Executive to the normal exercise of its functions; to reduce the army, and curtail expenditures. It is quite safe to assume that those who pretend devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and yet decline to grant powers necessary to sustain them, are quite as insincere and traitorous as those who, openly desiring the overthrow of the Constitution, angrily denounce every act necessary to its protection as a violation of its provisions.

It is fortunate that in the administration of Mr. LINCOLN, as compared with the Administrations which immediately preceded it, we can with unwonted confidence repose this extraordinary trust. There may have been minor acts of impolicy, and a want of judgment and taste in public declarations, and for some time an unaccountable inability to comprehend the spirit and purpose of the great National uprising; but the Administration is now fully alive to its duties, and, as we learn from the recent message and its attendant reports, proposes to execute them with unrelaxing energy. The nation has nothing more to ask. With such determined purposes; with a reasonable intelligence and ample powers, it is impossible that the Government shall fail of an early and brilliant triumph.

Whatever, therefore, the general principle may be, in the present instance it must be regarded as an important advantage, that there are not two parties in Congress,—the little brood of malignants mustered by VALLANDIGHAM is, of course, even less than a faction. In completing the momentary transfer of power from the people to its agents, Congress requires little deliberation, so fully does it comprehend the situation, and the popular will. But when it has finished this immediate obligation, and passes to the consideration of questions not immediate or vital, and which may properly be postponed to a future session, whose deliberations shall be held under more tranquil influences, we are confident that a full and thorough deliberation and comparison of views will be indulged, and no measure be put upon its passage under such pressure as has impelled the appropriation, the loan, the Army, and the force bills, through the house of Representatives.

Confidence in the Government.

The pocket is the grand test of confidence among men whose relations to each other are only of a public or a business character. Nay, even among friends and relatives, is not the willingness to open the purse regarded as an unmistakable evidence of interest and affection? and is not a trust reposed in regard to the material interests of life, justly looked upon as one of the surest indications of faith in capacity and trustworthiness, by those who are bound together by the very bonds of blood? The "confidence man" won his name and gained his plunder by boldly and adroitly playing upon this sentiment. He deceived his victims as to his identity, and then benefited by the reliance which they placed in his supposed trustworthiness.

We are reminded of this truth of every-day life, by an incident which shows unmistakably where the confidence of those most suspicious and sensitive of all human beings, the capitalists, is placed. On Tuesday the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York received, at 11½ A. M., a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury, "Borrow immediately for the United States five millions of dollars on Treasury notes at sixty days." Our readers will remember what a day Tuesday was; how the intense heat took all life and spirit and vigor out of the whole human race in this latitude, and made efforts at the transaction of business—such business as there was to be transacted—mere feeble makeshifts and semblances of work; and yet, although this demand was received only within half-an-hour of noon, before 3 o'clock the whole loan of five millions was obtained, and three millions two hundred thousand dollars of it was in the Sub-Treasury. And this, too, without any other security being offered or asked than the mere assurance of the Secretary of the Treasury and his Assistant that the Government needed the money, and would return it with interest.

The significance of such an occurrence as this can hardly be overrated. It shows that at this time, when a man who has a dollar in his hand that he does not need for the day's emergency, looks at it twice before he lets it go on a well-grounded assurance that it will return to him ten—that at this time, when even the best real estate in New-York goes begging for purchasers at prices which would have been scouted ten years ago, not because of any depreciation in its real value, but because of the timidity of capitalists, the Government of the United States is regarded as so stable, its faith so inviolable, its resources so ample, that it can have at an hour's warning five millions of bullion for the asking, upon the mere assurance of the proper officers that the money is needed. A stronger indication of confidence in the strength of the Republic, and, we will add, in the financial ability of Mr. Secretary CHASE, could not have been manifested. The prompt response was hardly less a compliment to the high position held by the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. CISCO.

A Word to the Tribune.

Mr. THURLOW WEED states in the *Evening Post* that he "did not in any way or manner participate in the purchase or charter of the steamboat *Cataline*, and had no knowledge, direct or indirect, of such purchase or charter."

This proves that Hon. H. J. RAYMOND was misinformed, and unintentionally did injustice to Mr. WEED in reporting him as one of the owners and moneymakers of that steamer. Mr. RAYMOND ought to be cautious about allowing himself to be made a vehicle for such incorrect reports. He exposes himself thereby to the danger of doing serious injury to innocence. He should be more careful.—*Tribune*, 11*th*.

This is the second time the *Tribune* has attributed to Mr. RAYMOND the connection of Mr. THURLOW WEED'S name with the contract for the steamer *Cataline*. We did not correct the wrong, in the first case, because of the apparent hopelessness of inducing the the *Tribune* to stick to the truth in regard to anything it states touching the war. We do not now desire to believe its fabrication in this matter willful. We attribute it rather to a mental and moral infirmity which disables that journal from knowing truth when it see it.

It is enough to say that Mr. RAYMOND has alluded to the case of the burnt steamer but once in his letters, and on that occasion did not implicate Mr. WEED in the manner charged, nor in any other manner, with her purchase or charter. Mr. RAYMOND was not himself "misinformed," nor did he "unintentionally" do injustice to Mr. WEED or any one else, as the uncalled-for charity of the *Tribune* supposes. If the *Tribune* has any evidence to sustain its twice-repeated charge, it had better produce it, or again confess itself the retailer of idle fabrications.

Resources of the Rebels—The Supplies of Food.

We some days ago gave the resources of the rebels in grain, showing that they were less than half those at the command of the Government, to say nothing of the hay crop, which alone is equal in value, for the maintenance of an army in the field to the grain crop of the South. The Irish potato crop of the loyal States is about double that of the sweet potato crop of the rebel States, and fully equal the latter, together with their pea crop. Of seven and three-quarter millions worth of orchard products, less than a quarter of a million belongs to the rebel States. Of five and a quarter millions worth of market garden products, less than half a million belongs to the rebels. Of 313,267,000 pounds of butter, worth some fifty millions dollars, only about 40,000,000 pounds, or less than one-seventh, belongs to the Confederates; and of 105,535,219 pounds of cheese, only three-quarters of a million, or about the one-hundred and fortieth part, falls to the share of the rebels.

It is well known that the horses, the cattle, the sheep and swine of the Free States are, in general, far superior to those of the Slave States, except Kentucky, and parts—the loyal parts—of Virginia and Tennessee. The horses bred in any portion of the rebel States are invariably small—indeed, very small—and, as a general rule, a pair of them would be no match for one of the great draft horses of the Northern and Middle States. The same is true of their milch cows, their oxen, their sheep and swine. The fact that a regular trade in horses and mules has been carried on between the loyal and disloyal States for half a century, and that from the same Northern source the South has derived its regular supplies of bacon, and, so far as the article is used, beef, demonstrates the great inferiority of the Southern to the Northern animal. This inferiority is a natural consequence of the general neglect of the ordinary pursuits of agriculture, and especially of the cultivation of grass and clover. But, notwithstanding these well-known disparities in the domestic animals reared in the two sections, the compilers of the census have subjected them all to a common Procrustian bed, and estimated them at common prices. The "stump-tail steer," which Gov. WISE represented his improvident constituents as pursuing over the sedge patches, in order to obtain a tough beef-steak, is put down as of equal value with the great fat cattle of the North and West; and the miserable lank-sided and half-starved swine of Virginia, the Carolinas and the Gulf States, are absurdly supposed to be worth as much as the huge porkers of Kentucky and the Northwest. It is needless to say that estimates of the value of live stock, based on such premises, are worse than useless. They not merely convey no correct information, but they grossly mislead. Neither would it be correct and satisfactory to calculate the value of these articles at the local prices paid for them, for the reason that the immense product of the Northwest causes the prices to be very low in that region in comparison with these which rule in the South, where the production is unequal to the consumption.

With these explanatory remarks we give a brief statement of the live stock of the loyal and disloyal States, as we find them in the census of 1850.

The number of horses reported in the Free States was 2,276,836. The number in the Slave States was 2,050,190. But of these Southern horses, 721,318 belong to the loyal States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. They should therefore be subtracted from the South side and added to the North, and the result is:

	horses.
Loyal States	2,998,154
Disloyal States	1,328,872

We have already remarked upon the great superiority of the *horses* of the Northern and Middle States over those further South. The difference in respect to quality is at least in the proportion of two to one; and as is seen above, it is more than two to one, as it regards numbers.

We are forced to yield the palm to the rebels in one respect: The proportion of asses and mules among their population is enormous. There were in the Union in 1850, 559,229 of these animals, of which the Slave States contained 518,835, the Free States only 31,358, and the Territories 9,035. The States now in rebellion contain 429,342, and the loyal States only 120,851.

The number of milch cows in the Free States was 3,546,260, and in the Slave States 2,829,475. We have already alluded to the great superiority of the Northern over the Southern cows, notwithstanding that in the census they are estimated at one price. But this difference is rendered palpable by the amount of butter and cheese produced from them. Of the former article the South yielded only one-sixth of the National product, and the seceded States about an eighth. Of cheese, the South produced about a hundredth part, and the Confederates a hundred and fortieth. These facts show how false and illusory is the estimate placed on Southern cattle by the compilers of the census. The best of the Southern cattle are, of course, in the Border States. These number 689,624, which, taken from the South side and added to the North, leaves the following result:

	Milch Cows.
Loyal States	4,235,884
Disloyal States	2,139,851

After what has been said above as to the product of butter and cheese, it is needless to say more upon the respective values of these cattle.

There were in the Free States in 1850, 861,141 working oxen. In the Slave States there were 820,473. Taking the proportion of the Border States, including one-third of Virginia, from this latter number and adding it to the former, and we have the following result:

	Oxen.
Loyal States	1,109,149
Disloyal States	572,465

The disparity is augmented, if we reflect that each yoke of oxen in the Northern and Middle States is worth at least double that of one in the rebel States.

Of "other cattle" reported in the census, the Free States had 4,201,063, and the Slave States, 6,055,096. Deducting the proportion belonging to the Border States which embraces all that are good for anything, and we have the following result:

	"Other Cattle."
Loyal States	5,438,805
Disloyal States	4,817,755

Of 21,721,814 sheep in the country in 1850, the loyal States contained above seventeen millions, or more than four-fifths. Of swine there were 30,316,618 in the country, about one-half of which belonged to the rebel States. It is sufficient to indicate the character of these animals to say that the South is annually indebted to the Northern and Middle States for supplies of bacon and pork. In truth, they will not average more than one-third the weight of Northern hogs.

We have thus presented the resources of the South in their strongest point of view. In other respects the weakness of the rebels is too palpable to need exposure. To say nothing of Slavery, they have only about one-fourth as many fighting men as the loyal States. They have no commerce, no manufactures, no money nor credit, no ships and seamen. They have few steamboats, and as often as they lose one the loss is nearly irreparable, as they possess no skill in ship or boat building. But these matters have been enlarged upon before, and need not be repeated.

Bounty Lands to Soldiers.

Prompt action has already been taken by Congress upon the bill making provision for the payment of Volunteers from the time they were called into service by the President till the close of last month. Two other measures, relating to the compensation of the National Army, are now before Congress. One of them is put forth in the bill introduced on Monday by Mr. VAN WYCK, of this State, providing for the increase of the pay of private soldiers to $15 a month, to take effect from May 1, 1861; and the other is contained in the bill offered by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, on the same day, which provides that each officer and private, either in the Army or Navy, who shall have enlisted since the 12th of April, and remained in service for a period of not less than sixty days, and then been honorably discharged, (referring to the three months' volunteers,) shall be entitled to receive a bounty warrant for 160 acres of land, to be selected from any public lands duly surveyed and subject to sale; and further provides that every officer and private who shall have been mustered into service prior to August 1, 1861, and shall continue therein until the extraordinary forces are disbanded, or who shall have been previously honorably discharged, (referring to the volunteers for three years or the war,) shall be entitled to receive a warrant for 320 acres of land, to be selected in a similar manner.

According to the computations made in the report of the Secretary of War rendered on the 4th instant, the total accepted military force now in the field amounts to 80,000 three months' volunteers, and 230,000 volunteers for the war and regulars. Add to these the officers and men of the Naval arm of the service, and it will be found that, according to the terms of Mr. HOLMAN'S bill, over a hundred millions of acres of land will be needed for the bounties to the troops already raised. If the number of war-volunteers be increased to the magnificent figure proposed in the message of the President, or to the half-million so strongly urged by many members of Congress, a proportionately greater quota of the National property will, of course, be required to fulfill the conditions of the measure—should Mr. HOLMAN'S bill become a law.

Of course the public domain is ample enough to furnish a half section of good land to every man of even such a vast army as this; and even after having done so, it would hardly be perceptibly diminished in extent. And on no other class of citizens could the right to a homestead on the public land be so worthily bestowed as on the loyal and brave soldier-citizens who have rushed forward so nobly to offer their lives and their all for the service of the Republic. All past experience has shown, however, that, as this matter of military gift lands is carried out, a half or quarter section of land, located Heaven only knows how and where, is but a poor boon to the soldier; and the various loose schemes enacted ostensibly to secure it to him; inure almost exclusively to the benefit of the land-shark and speculator. Not one in a hundred of those who receive bounty warrants under the present scheme ever find it possible or desirable to go off solitary and alone and hunt up the unclaimed sections in the wilderness of the far West, and settle down upon them as farmers. As a consequence, the warrants are usually speedily sold by the recipients for fifty or seventy-five dollars, and in a week or two they are no better off than if they had never received them.

It is time, before rushing this great measure through Congress—the only effect of which will be to flood the market with dirt-cheap land-warrants, to the great loss and injury both of the volunteer, the actual settler, and the country—that some more practical and beneficent mode of land-distribution among the retiring soldiers should be adopted. It would be far better for all parties, if, instead of this crude and hasty legislation, showering land-warrants among those who do not want and will not use them, some plan were devised of rendering practicable the *actual settlement* on the public lands, and particularly in certain sections of the country, of such of the volunteers as chose to settle, either at the close of the war, or within a specified time thereafter; while to those of our soldiers who do not wish thus to settle, or to accept of the donated land at all, Government might commute for their warrants at the usual rate for public land, of a dollar and a quarter an acre. It is earnestly to be hoped that before the bill is reported back to the House, the Committee to whom it has been referred will see that it is so drawn up that it will really fulfill its ostensible object, and not be used, as all our previous military bounty-land bills have been, as a mere means of enriching public plunderers.

In connection with this subject and this bill, we would also suggest the idea of an *organized military colonization* on the public lands in the Southwestern States and elsewhere. The Government owns millions of acres of fine land in some of the seceded States, well adapted for settlement and cultivation by white men, and with every advantage over such lands as can now be obtained by the preëmptor in New-Mexico, Nebraska, or any of the unsettled Territories. The plan of organized colonization has already exhibited the most marvelous results in many parts of the West, and by judiciously planting such colonies at certain points in the South, and giving them a *military* character, the greatest practical benefit would ensue. A dozen such colonies established in Texas, for example, after the backbone of secession gets well broken, would not only secure the loyalty and healthy progress of a State which is now rapidly receding to barbarism and anarchy, but would develop the inexhaustible resources of as noble and fertile a region of country as the sun in his whole circuit looks down upon. By offering bounty lands in the Western part of that State to actual settlers selected from the three months volunteers now about to be disbanded, on condition of military service—also to be compensated for—the pacification of the whole State would very speedily be secured. Thousands of young men, we doubt not, would volunteer from the Western regiments, under such an inducement; and backed up, as they would be, by the large German and loyal population there, all secession difficulties in Texas would soon disappear. Such a colony in Florida again, (where the Government owns much and,) would do more for the permanent peace of that charming, though beleaguered and miserable State, than could be effected in any other way. Already we hear of thousands of our soldiers now in Virginia, too, who are anxious to make life-settlements in that magnificent dominion, who could only do so effectively under some eligible plan of organized military colonization. Before the close of the war, Government will most likely largely increase its landed possessions in Virginia as well as elsewhere in secessiondom; and we have no doubt, that in the course of a year after its close, a hundred thousand loyal colonists, under proper inducements, might be thrown into the Old Dominion. In return, they could be held liable for service in case of the outbreak of such local insurrections as are now likely to be chronic in the South during the present generation at least.

The disbanded volunteers, we believe, would take hold of such a plan of colonization as this far more kindly than they do of the present system of land grants, which, so far as they are concerned, are practically worthless.

Round Numbers and Easy Reckoning.

We were struck, on reading the practical and sensible financial report of Mr. Secretary CHASE, by the importance attached to the convenient mode of calculating the value of the Treasury notes which the Secretary proposes to issue, at the rate of interest which they are to bear, viz.: seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

"The convenience of calculation incident to the rate proposed," says the Honorable Secretary, "is quite obvious; for the interest being equal to one cent a day on fifty dollars, it is only necessary to know the number of days since the date of a note, or of the last payment of interest, to determine, at a glance, the amount due upon it."

We must admit that this is really a great convenience, both to the holder of the note and to the Department; and worthy, we would think, in the issue of a security which is to be circulated very generally among our own countrymen, even of some sacrifice of interest to obtain.

In this connection, we may submit another coincidence of *round numbers* occurring in the President's Message, which we regard as equally convenient and almost of ominous significance. It is proposed, in the Message, to appropriate four hundred millions of dollars and enlist four hundred thousand men, to suppress an insurrection which originated essentially in the desire to extend the political influence of the proprietors of *four millions of slaves*.

It may yet occur to our enlightened political financiers and arithmeticians, that if a *per capita* tax of just one hundred dollars on each slave, were to be levied, the sum collected from that source alone—the very source of the rebellion—would be four hundred millions of dollars, or precisely the estimated aggregate cost of the war. If this tax were to be distributed equally over a period of ten years, it would amount to only *ten dollars per head per annum*—which, if our memory is not at fault, would be a good deal less than half the war tax which has been actually imposed, by South Carolina, upon a considerable portion of her free negro population.

There is much convenience in the use of round numbers; and often, too, much inconvenience likely to result from hastily establishing suggestive precedents.

WHY NOT BOTH WAYS?—Simultaneously with the reception of the order of Gen. SCOTT prohibiting the transmission of telegraphic dispatches relative to army movements, we are placed in possession of New-Orleans papers of the 5th inst., containing full reports by telegraph from every important location of the National forces. While the Secessionists experience apparently no difficulty in thus obtaining the fullest information of the movements on foot against them, the Government is in reality aiding them in their efforts, to keep news of their Army operations from reaching the North. All the Southern papers of any importance have telegraphic and mail correspondence regularly from the North, and it would seem to be at least fair, in point of courtesy, to say nothing of patriotic motives, to see that the loyal are not less favored than Southern journalists, who are openly in rebellion.

COMING VICTORIES IN VIRGINIA.—Before the TIMES is put to press to-morrow morning, there is every reason to believe we shall have tidings of two decisive battles in Virginia, fought on different sides of the Alleghanies. Our latest reports from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Division, in Western Virginia, represent that very competent commander as in the act of advancing his force, in two bodies upon the enemy, who was in his immediate neighborhood intrenched, and awaiting the assault. As the National force is believed to be superior to its opponent, and composed of men who have given the most splendid proofs of intrepidity, there can hardly be a question upon whose eagles victory will perch. To-day is the latest fixed for the advance of Gen. PATTERSON'S column upon the position of the rebel, Gen. JOHNSTON, who so ingloriously retreated from Hainesville. Allowing the utmost latitude for the tales of large reinforcements received by JOHNSTON through Manassas Gap, the odds of numbers are no doubt on the side of PATTERSON; and this,

with the same prestige of courage and success which attended the Western Army, must turn the scale of the conflict in our favor. The battle in the Valley of Virginia will perhaps excite a greater local interest here, as several of our favorite regiments, including the Twelfth Militia, are in the army of Gen. PATTERSON.

THE BATTLE AT BRIER CREEK.—The telegraph, which seldom leaves a sensation story to the slower movement of the mails, has certainly done so in regard to the conflict between the National and rebel forces in the vicinity of Carthage, Mo. As we now receive the official report of the struggle, as carried to St. Louis by private hands, the credit due to Col. SIEGEL and his command can hardly be excessive. Encountering a force three times his strength, and better provided with artillery, that officer brought off his force with very trifling loss, while pouring destruction upon the enemy; defeated all the attempts of the rebels to outflank him, or cut off his retreat, and by the instant employment of an ingenious military resource, in a moment of capital danger, dissipated a body of hostile cavalry, which must otherwise have decimated his gallant little army. A well-conducted retreat is more creditable in such circumstances than a victory; and even the glory of a victory certainly belongs in this instance to the combatant, who, with numbers so inferior, inflicted such tremendous damage upon his adversary.

INDICTMENT OF JOHN MERRYMAN.—The soul of TANEY, C. J., is now probably tranquilized. Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN is no longer a prisoner in defiance of a writ of *habeas corpus*; but having been indicted for sundry acts of treason, flagrant in character, by a jury of his fellow-citizens, is transferred to the less tenacious grasp of civil authority. The course of trial and appeal may in due time carry the cause for a rehearing before the venerable Chief Justice himself, when we may expect to have some as edifying and satisfactory views of the law of treason as we have received from the same authority in regard to the rights of slaveholders and the *habeas corpus*. Expedite your case, Mr. MERRYMAN, and let us get at the law and the testimony.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITOL.

Effect of the Resolution Restricting Legislation—Republicans Patronizing their Enemies, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

The House of Representatives has agreed to a "negative pregnant," declaring that it is not the duty of the Army to catch and return fugitive slaves. The resolution is vague, and subject to misconstruction, and no doubt perplexed members as to the course proper to be pursued in disposing of it. It is certainly not the duty of the Army to catch runaway negroes. The laws have imposed that odious task upon other hands, and the President has pledged himself to the faithful enforcement of that, together with all other laws on the statute books. The issue is unfairly presented, and the vote will define the position of neither party accurately. The country was well satisfied with the action of Gen. BUTLER in the premises, and if the decision given by him were directly presented, there would be few men calling themselves friends of the Union who would not sustain it. He decided that the slaves of Secessionists which escape to the lines of the Government troops will not be returned, for the reason that their labor would be employed in maintaining the rebellion. In a word, that they are contraband of war. But he has refused, and very properly, to harbor and employ the runaway slaves of loyal citizens. This decision is strictly within the Constitution and laws, and a resolution approving it would have met with almost unanimous approbation. If the resolution adopted by the House means more than this—if it means that the slaves of the loyal citizens of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia should be held in camp and set to work upon fortifications, as those of the Secessionists have been, it is a manifest breach of faith, and will be attended with bad consequences. There is reason to apprehend that this construction will be placed upon it by the people of the Border States, and that it will give strength to the secession feeling.

The mover of the resolution should have been called upon to explain what he did not mean by his negative proposition, as well as what he did; and it would have cleared up all doubt, if it had been distinctly added, by way of amendment, that the army is not at liberty to harbor, conceal and employ the slaves belonging to loyal citizens of loyal States.

If the continuance of Slavery shall be found to be no longer compatible with the restoration of peace and union, let it be so declared, openly and above board, and let steps be taken to abolish it, on that ground, with compensation to loyal slaveholders; but while the Constitution and laws are what they are, the Government is bound to restore fugitives from labor, and by all means to abstain from interference with the institution in the States. I am quite sure that nine-tenths of those who voted for the resolution will assent to these propositions; and that the adoption of the resolution is no fair statement of the position they occupy. They should, therefore, either have insisted upon its amendment, or voted it down.

I am free to admit that I see no hope for reconciliation and cordial union between the North and South while Slavery shall exist; and I see no solution of the problem but in the abolition of Slavery. But I insist upon openness and directness, on good faith and fairness. The right of the Government to perpetuate its existence is indisputable, and if the existence of Slavery has become incompatible with the existence of the Government, the former must go by the board. I think that in the progress of the war this will become apparent. But the time has not yet arrived for such radical treatment of the disease, and until it comes the Government should stand faithfully by the conditions "nominated in the bond."

The practical working of the gag rule was tested to-day, and it was found that the House has tied itself hand and foot. The Committee on Mileage wished to report in favor of requiring each member to state the number of miles from his home to Washington, by the shortest route. But the point of order was raised that the report related to matters not within the rule adopted yesterday, and was sustained by the Speaker. A member, or perhaps the proper committee moved to amend the House rules so as to limit debate to five minutes, and although this was done in order to carry out the spirit of the gag, it could not be adopted because it has no relation to measures necessary for carrying on the war. Numerous other matters—perhaps of equal interest, were cut off by the inevitable gag, and the result was, that a member who voted for its adoption, gave notice that he should move that it be rescinded.

There is a proneness in Republicans to distrust the capacity of their friends, and to overrate that of their enemies. The late sham Democracy never doubted their ability to find men in their own ranks competent to discharge the most intricate official functions; but the Republicans assume that their friends cannot understand affairs, and, therefore, retain, or procure *de novo*, the services of their implacable enemies, who have been denouncing them as "negro thieves" during the last twenty years. This diffidence of the abilities of their friends is the peculiar trait of the Senators, and is largely shared by the Cabinet. As cases in point, the Senate has just elected one of its old officers as doorkeeper, and will very probably elect HICKEY to the honorable and responsible position of Secretary of that body. He has been in the office of the Secretary, Mr. DICKENS, for a number of years, and doubtless understands his duties; but the fact that he enjoyed the implicit confidence of those who are in open rebellion against the Government; that he was in harmony and sympathy with the Democracy when it was under the lead of JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, HAMMOND and SLIDELL, is sufficient to show what his principles are. I will not say or intimate that he is a Secessionist; but what I say is, that he is, or was, a thoroughly Pro-Slavery Democrat, and that his election to the Secretaryship by a Republican Senate is inexplicable on any principles of justice to their friends or consistency with their professions. If these responsible posts are still to be filled by the ultra defenders of Slavery, the unsophisticated people of the country will conclude that there was no necessity for a change of Administration, and for all the noise that has been made.

The country will have reason to be gratified at the appointment of the energetic and earnest young member from Ohio, Mr. ASHLEY, as Chairman of the House Territorial Committee. This is his second term in Congress, but he has already made his mark by his admirable speech at the last Congress, on the reorganization of the judiciary, in which he demonstrated the utterly absurd and unequal distribution of the legal labor which the slave power had arranged in order to keep a majority of the Judges. OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Serious Trouble about the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—The Government must Control It, or the Secessionists Will—The Policy of the President's Message Meeting with Popular Favor.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 8, 1861.

Our quiet since the June election is likely soon to be disturbed. Tennessee's seizure of the Nashville end of our railroad, and of some of its rolling stock, is intended as a preliminary to Confederate seizure and control of the entire road and all its rolling stock. For this end GOV. MAGOFFIN is importuned, by accredited Tennesseeans now in Frankfort, to post the State Guard, a notoriously disunion organization, at Louisville. A detachment of the Guard is already encamped at Muldragh's Hill, near Elizabethtown, commanding the most extensive trestle work on the road—for what object remains to be seen. The general opinion is that the K. S. G. will not protect the road, except to subserve the K. G. C., and defend them against "any invading force." The Governor knows this, and if he stations any more secession regiments of the Guard at any point along the road, he will do it to precipitate a collision with loyal Kentuckians, and to precipitate Kentucky.

"Neutral" loyalty here has waxed fat, while honest loyalty has pined. "Neutrality" has fed and furnished the rebels, while in exchange it has filled its coffers with "LINCOLN'S gold," and now it saucily kicks at the Government for closing its "neutral" road. However, some of our recent mercantile "neutrals"—now that they have got all the cash out of the rebels they ever expect to get, so long as the rebels are under the yoke of the arch-repudiator, JEFF. DAVIS—roundly approve of the order of Secretary CHASE, and are among the loudest for its unconditional enforcement.

I feel satisfied that the United States Government is bound to control the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its Memphis Branch with United States forces at Louisville, Muldraugh's Hill, Bowling Green, Franklin, and other points. Otherwise, the Confederate troops in Tennessee and their armed allies in Kentucky will seize the entire road and set at defiance all United States authority and instructions. They care nothing for the road except so far as they can continue to make it available for their uses and their ends. If they are not watched and prevented, they will destroy all its important bridges and trestlework in Kentucky, when they find the Kentucky portion of the road is about to pass into Union hands, and they intend to do the same with the Tennessee portion before they give it up. Rather than let "abolition invaders" or Gen. ROUSSEAU'S Kentucky Regiments use or touch it, they would, if they could, tear up the whole track. Mr. GUTHRIE, President of the road, and those of the Directors here who are Union, are overruled and powerless. They would submit to the Government orders, but the rebel magnates at the other end, with their allies here, are bent on ruling the road or ruining it. The Government will look to this matter in time. The road is of much strategic importance. By protecting the road the Government will protect itself and the road's large majority of Union stockholders.

The President's message, so far as I have learnt, is generally well received by Unionists. They feel and say that the President of the United States could take no other position than the one he does take, and that he very sensibly and cogently defends it. President LINCOLN'S policy, as stated in his message, and shown by his acts, is daily growing in favor throughout Kentucky. The appeals of Hon. Jos. HOLT through the Press and on the rostrum will insure Kentucky's positive acceptance and active support of the Administration's manifest policy,—*the unconditional maintenance of the Union by punishment of the open rebels everywhere, and protection of the open loyalists everywhere.* Sixty thousand majority of the people of Kentucky proclaim that they feel, and will, I trust show that they feel, that by no other policy can the Government be upheld and peace be restored; that they never should and never can favor at all any proposition or "compromise" which looks to a final division of the Union; that recognition of the spurious Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS would be the prolific parent of war; that the present war is better than a provision insuring war perpetual for all time to come; that the greater the strength the Government brings to bear, the shorter and more decisive, as well as more humane and salutary, will be the struggle; and that Kentucky, as a steadfast member of the United States, and a firm friend of the people of the whole nation, is bound to contribute, if necessary, all her strength, moral and physical, for the preservation of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, and the protection of the loyal citizens of the United States. PONTIAC.

The New-York Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for the month of June, 1861:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	K. Western Dispensary.	Gr'd totals.
No. of Male Patients...	1,745	960	1,304	1,314	445	5,668
No. of Female Patients.	2,363	1,460	1,636	1,762	980	8,201
Totals.....	4,108	2,420	2,940	3,076	1,425	13,869
Treated at Dwellings..	600	436	541	339	133	1,549
Treated at Disp'ries....	3,478	1,984	1,399	2,377	1,293	10,430
Primary Vaccinations.	433	505	630	384	360	2,502
Revaccinations.....	70	138	100	45	10	361
Whole No. Vaccinated.	503	611	930	429	370	2,863
Number of Adults....	2,608	1,054	1,341	1,490	928	7,391
Number of Children..	1,500	1,366	1,599	1,586	497	6,488
No. of Native Patients.	2,858	1,418	1,299	1,556	780	7,702
No. of Foreign Patients	1,650	1,002	1,650	1,526	645	6,973
No. sent to Hospital....	602	26	156	40	7	831
Number of Deaths....	34	5	30	12	4	85
Prescriptions dispen'd.	7,698	2,140	4,934	4,335	2,475	21,582

During the month of June, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 13,869 persons. The principal causes of death were phthisis and variola. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the pulmonary and cutaneous system. Among the most important were consumption and variola.

THE DEATH OF MRS. LONGFELLOW.—A sad accident, which proved fatal yesterday forenoon, befel MRS. FANNY LONGFELLOW, wife of Prof. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, at their residence in Cambridge, on Tuesday afternoon. While seated at her library table, making seals for the entertainment of her two youngest children, a match or piece of lighted paper caught her dress, and she was in a moment enveloped in flames. Prof. LONGFELLOW, who was in his study, ran to her assistance, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, with considerable injury to himself, but too late for the rescue of her life. Drs. WESAN and JOHNSON, of Cambridge, and HENRY J. BIGELOW, of this city, were summoned, and did all that surgical skill could do. Both of the sufferers were under the influence of ether through the night, and yesterday morning Mrs. LONGFELLOW rallied a little, but at 11 o'clock she was forever released from suffering. Mrs. LONGFELLOW was a gifted and accomplished lady, the daughter of Hon. NATHAN APPLETON. She leaves five children to mourn, with their father, their common loss.

Prof. LONGFELLOW'S injuries, though serious, are not of a dangerous kind.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, July 11.*

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

AID FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

The following preamble and resolutions have been passed by the Common Council, and will be observed by the Committee on National Affairs, to-day:

Whereas, The Common Council passed an ordinance, which was signed by His Honor the Mayor, on the 22d day of April, 1861, making an appropriation of one million of dollars, (1,000,000,) for the purpose of assisting to fit out soldiers, and to aid the families of those who reside in this City, who volunteered, or were called upon to take up arms in defence of the Constitution and laws of the country; and

Whereas, The amount referred to was placed in the hands of what is known as the Union Defence Committee, for disbursement, and a communication has been received from His Honor the Mayor, inclosing one from that Committee, stating the funds put in their hands by the Common Council were about exhausted, or until they were reimbursed by the General or State Government, for a portion of the amount; and

Whereas, The Common Council expected, and intended that one-half of the million of dollars referred to would be disbursed for the relief of families of the soldiers who so readily and patriotically took up arms in defence of the country, and we have understood but about $200,000 has been used for that purpose; and

Whereas, The Union Defence Committee have been respectfully requested by the Common Council to make a report to them, in detail, at their earliest convenience, of the amount that has been expended to fit out regiments, also for relief of families, and what amount may be expected to be returned by the Government, that can be made available for the use of the needy families of the soldiers; and

Whereas, The Common Council appropriated the one million of dollars without legal authority; but, as prompt action was necessary, they relied upon the patriotic citizens of this City to approve, and the State Legislature to legalize the acts in this matter; and

Whereas, The Comptroler of the City has expressed an opinion, from his efforts to negotiate the bonds for the one million of dollars, he has reason to believe that no more money could be raised at this time by the Common Council, should an additional appropriation be made—it would therefore be useless to attempt it, as the same could not be made available; and

Whereas, The Sub-Committee of Relief, in the different wards, have had an opportunity to learn of the necessities of the families of the soldiers, and, in most cases, found them in great distress and worthy of assistance; and

Whereas, The members of both Boards of the Common Council have not only seen the distress among the soldiers' families, but, from the repeated calls upon them for employment by the mechanic and laboring classes, they know that there is much want and suffering, and it is not only the duty of the Common Council, but of all classes of our citizens, to suggest or devise some mode whereby they can obtain employment. Therefore

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that our citizens be, and are hereby, requested to call a public meeting, or to take such measures as they may deem necessary to relieve the families of the soldiers, and to suggest some plan whereby the poor worthy and needy laboring classes may obtain some kind of employment.

Resolved, That the Common Council of this City will gladly coöperate with any portion of our citizens in carrying out the object of the above resolutions, by taking any measures to continue or extend the public works that may be deemed advisable for the best interests of the City.

Resolved, That a joint Special Committee, to consist of three members of each branch of the Common Council, be appointed for the purpose of inquiring and ascertaining the best course to be adopted by the City authorities, having a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the portion of our population dependent upon their labor for maintenance, and that the said Special Committee, after consultation with our most prominent and influential citizens, report to the Common Council the result of their deliberations, with such recommendation as in their opinion will meet the exigencies of the case, for such action as may seem fitting and proper to be taken in the premises.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee appointed under the foregoing resolutions, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an invitation be given to such of our prominent and influential citizens as may be designated by this Committee, to attend the next meeting of this Committee, to consult with them with reference to the objects for which this Committee was appointed.

Pursuant to the above resolution of the Committee, citizens are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Committee in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COMFORTS FOR SICK SOLDIERS.

We would call the attention of such ladies as are desirous of doing something for the sick soldiers, to the making of currant jelly for the hospitals. A dozen jars, holding one pound each, could be nicely packed in a starch box, filling up the spaces between with old newspapers, torn in pieces and pressed in. Bore two holes in each end of the box, and tie in a bit of small rope, leaving a loop on the outside for a handle. Let the lid be screwed or nailed on and labeled for the hospital you wish to send it to. Also, name its contents, that it may be taken with greater care. Adams' Express Company will carry anything of the kind for half price. As the season for making currant jelly will soon be past, every lady who feels inclined to make some for our sick soldiers, should begin it immediately. Nothing is more refreshing to the feverish invalid than a tablespoonful of currant jelly in a glass of cold water.

SYMPATHY FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

A public meeting of our fellow-citizens has been called for to-morrow at 3 P. M., in front of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, to secure sympathy and procure material aid for the Unionists of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. J. HOXIE, Esq., will preside. W. C. NOYES, Esq., Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and others have been invited to address the meeting.

OUR NATIONAL BANNER.

The ceremony of raising the flag of our country took place Wednesday evening, at the Mount Pleasant Reformed Dutch Church, East Fiftieth-street, in the Nineteenth Ward. The exercises commenced with prayer by the pastor, Rev. CHAS. M. JAMESON, after which the national banner, containing the full number of stars, (34,) was raised amidst enthusiastic cheering. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the choir, and the children of the Sabbath School, under the direction of Prof. WIDOWS, the organist. Addresses were made by Mr. LYON, NICHOLAS BABCOCK, Esq., and Hon. JOHN W. BERKMAN. The interesting exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee."

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT (HIGHLAND GUARD)

NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Paymaster ALBAN V. ELLIOTT will leave this City at 6 P. M. to-day, with a squad of recruits to join the regiment now in Virginia. A limited number of good, able-bodied men will be taken by applying before 2 P. M., at No. 7 Clinton Hall, Eighth-street.

THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The next regiment from Massachusetts will arrive here either to-day or to-morrow. The Chairman of the Committee for their reception requests that there may be a full attendance of the Sons of Massachusetts to welcome them. They meet at the Astor House at 9 o'clock.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday the Eleventh Regiment, (Fire Zouaves) Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, was paid off by the State. The amount was $8,181 51.

THE VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

Orders have been received from Albany to close the volunteer dépôt at the corner of White and Elm streets. Gen. YATES is ordered to join his command, now at Washington, forthwith.

PRAYER FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A concert of prayer for soldiers was held on Tuesday evening, in Dr. PARKER'S church, Fourth-avenue. Remarks were made by Dr. PARKER, Rev. Mr. BUSH, of the Boston American Tract Society, Messrs. SELF and TYNG, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Chaplain LOCKWOOD. It appeared from reports that the Association had within six weeks past, distributed among the regiments about New-York and in transit, about 250,000 pages of tracts, books, etc., from different publishing societies, especially the American Tract Society, Boston; 2,000 patriotic songbooks, donated by H. WATERS, and 16,000 copies of the Soldier's Hymn-book, published by the Association. Very interesting statements were made in regard to camps about the City. Mr. TYNG, who has corresponded with 150 regiments at the seat of war, read thrilling extracts of letters received, showing that a general feeling of revival is spreading through the army. But it was stated that the Association could not go on with the work, without additional funds. Let a benevolent community say whether so good a work shall cease for want of support.

PRESENTATIONS TO OFFICERS OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

On Friday evening last, Capt. DAVID HOGG, of Company I, Tammany Regiment, was complimented by being presented with a handsome sword, sash, shoulder-braces, &c. The presentation was made by his friend JOHN MORRISSEY, at the Louisiana Hotel, in Houston-street, in a few appropriate remarks, which were well responded to by Capt. H. Last evening, a sword, sash and belt were presented to Lieut. THOS. REYNOLDS of Company K, Jackson Guard, Tammany Regiment, by United Association of Journeymen Marble-Cutters, at their meeting rooms, West Thirty-second-street. The presentation was made by the President, ARTHUR O'ROARKE, Esq., and happily responded to by Lieut. REYNOLDS.

COL. INNES' REGIMENT.

This corps did not depart yesterday as anticipated. A few more men are wanted to fill up the ranks. This regiment does not appear to move with alacrity when ordered to do so by the proper authorities. It may go to-day, and then again it may not.

THE EMPIRE CITY AND THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF REGIMENTS REMAINING IN THE CITY—THE NUMBER OF REGIMENTS SENT OFF.

Although the Empire City has already equipped and sent off twenty-nine regiments to the war, her resources are not near exhausted, as there are nearly as many more being formed, all of whom are anxious to be the first accepted and ordered to the field so as to crush rebellion and overthrow those who have attempted to stain our National Flag. Among the regiments that are now being formed the most prominent are the following, of which we give a brief account:

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

This regiment is quartered at Salterville, N. J., and numbers about nine hundred men, all of whom are fine active young fellows. Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKER will be prepared, and expects to march, in a few days.

THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

Col. KENNEDY'S command is encamped at Great Neck, Long Island. It numbers about one thousand men, all equipped and prepared for active service, with the exception of arms, which will be furnished them to-day or to-morrow.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

This Brigade, now encamped at Camp Scott, after many delays, will at last, taking a broad view of the matter, prove a success. Two regiments out of the five of which it is composed will enter the United States service, and march for the seat of war in a very few days. The Second Regiment Firemen Zouaves, as well as the remaining regiments, are but partially uniformed, neither have they received their equipments.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue. It will consist of twelve companies, each of which will number 100 men. Some of the members have furnished their own horses, but the majority of them have to be mounted. Unless energetic efforts are made by the authorities, it will be some time before this regiment is ready. Col. MCREYNOLDS is in command. Yesterday Col. MCREYNOLDS received a dispatch from Washington, ordering him to report to the Quartermaster, and have his men mustered into the United States service. Members are requested to meet this evening at head-quarters at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

Lieut.-Col. DICKEL, acting commander of this regiment, has now some four hundred names enrolled. The men are quartered at Elm Park, and a fine set of fellows they are. This corps may be delayed for some time, but as a number of our most influential citizens have taken an interest in it, it is almost sure to be accepted into the service.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

The rendezvous of this regiment is at Palace Garden. Two or three hundred men are now in quarters, and more are being rapidly enrolled, both in the City and country. This regiment, commanded by Col. JOHN COCHRANE, is being mustered and equipped as soon as a company is formed, and will, when the full complement of men have been obtained, at once enter the field.

COL. RAMSAY'S SKIRMISHERS.

The men joining this regiment will be detailed entirely for skirmishing duty. It is being formed under the new army regulations and will number twenty-four hundred men.

THE UNITED STATES GUARDS.

This regiment is encamped at Long Branch, and numbers several hundred men. Col. MONTGOMERY is in command; the men are now being uniformed.

THE SCOTT RIFLES.

Lieut.-Col. CHARLES LEGENDRE is organizing this regiment as rapidly as possible. Several hundred names have already been enrolled. It is intended that this regiment should be composed of sharpshooters.

THE PRESIDENT'S LIFE GUARD.

Col. GOODWIN now numbers on his roll eight hundred men. The regiment will be received under the new call expected to be made by the President.

OTHER REGIMENTS FORMING.

Several other regiments are also being organized, the most noticeable of which are the Washington Grays, the Mechanic Rifles, the National Guard Zouaves, and the Cameron Zouaves. Nearly all the above regiments will be accepted by the United States.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—COMPTROLLER'S AND CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENTS—EXPENDITURES OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FOURTH, ETC.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock, yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business preparatory to the Summer vacation.

The resolution introduced by the President, requesting the Union Defence Committee to appropriate the unexpended balance in their hands for the immediate relief of the needy families of volunteers, was adopted.

The ordinance introduced at the last Board by Alderman BOOLE, and amended by Alderman CORNELL, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the families of Volunteers, and defining the mode of making the disbursements, was passed. It provides that the Comptroller is to be the Treasurer, with an Assistant Treasurer in each Senatorial District, all payments to be made only upon certificates signed by the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward in which the beneficiary resides.

The Comptroller submitted his Quarterly Statement of all accounts against the Corporation. The total amount of warrants drawn during the quarter on Treasury account, is.....$2,044,110 48

Total amount of warrants drawn on special and trust accounts..... 2,560,675 78

Total.....$4,604,786 26

The account with the Union Defence Committee stands as follows:

Receipts in 1861.....	$950,082 00
Expenditures to June 30.....	887,730 30
Balance unexpended.....	$62,251 70

A resolution appropriating $8,000, expended for the celebration of the Fourth of July, was adopted.

Also, a resolution appropriating $2,500 to pay the expenses of the Committee in carrying out the arrangements for receiving the President of the United States.

The following are the items:

Astor House Bill.....	$1,650 00
For Carriages.....	780 00
Brady's Bill.....	47 50
Expenses of Committee.....	158 00
Total.....	$2,640 50

A deduction in the bill for the board of policemen of $140, reduced the amount as above.

The statement of the City Chamberlain, giving the condition of the City Treasury, contains the following figures:

Balance, June 22.....	$702,489 07
Receipts.....	1,125,571 81
Total.....	$1,828,060 88
Payments.....	1,149,297 96
Balance, July 6.....	$678,762 92

The sum of $893 was appropriated to pay the expenses incurred in the funeral of Col. VOSBURGH.

The semi-annual report from the Croton Aqueduct Department shows that there was received $218,024 08, of which $197,815 89 was for water rents. The total expenditures for the same period were $496,397 36, of which $383,743 19 was for Croton Water Works extension.

They concurred with the Councilmen in the preamble and resolution touching the refusal of the Union Defence Committee to give information of their expenditures, and directing the Comptroller not to pay any other requisitions unless audited by the Common Council.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in August.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

DISPOSITION OF THE $1,000,000 UNION DEFENCE FUND.

The Board held a meeting last evening, and received a resolution requesting the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance which shall prevent Belgian pavement from being disturbed after a street has been paved, and directing the owners of lots to connect drains with the main sewers; also, directing that no street shall be paved with Belgian pavement until a sewer shall have been built therein, which resolution was referred.

A report was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the Union Defence Bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, authorized to be issued by an ordinance of the Common Council, last April, have been issued, and for which the sum of $948,200 has been deposited in the City Treasury. The amount paid upon requisitions of the Union Defence Committee is $925,180 51. Balance in the Treasury, $23,019 50. Of the above amount $200,000 was expended by the Union Defence Committee for aiding the families of volunteers. The bonds are payable on May 1, 1862. The document was ordered to be filed.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to report what claims had been made by Charles Devlin against the Corporation, for work done by the former, or contracts entered into between the parties named, and to report the nature of the claims, also any further information connected with the matter, of which the Comptroller may be possessed.

An ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $500,000 for the support of the families of volunteers, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned till Monday evening.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The various institutions under control of the Commissioners report for the past week as follows: Died, 59; discharged, 1,668; sent to Blackwell's Island, 367; sent to State Prison, 2; total remaining in the different institutions, 8,097—being an increase of the number of the previous week.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ONE OF THE SLAVER TRITON'S CREW ARRESTED.—JACK WILLIAMS, one of the sailors who escaped from on board of the brig *Triton*, was yesterday arrested in the Park by a United States Deputy Marshal. WILLIAMS was on an extensive bender, by way of celebrating his lucky escape from the custody of the Marshal. He was committed for examination by United States Commissioner HENRY. There are now two others at large, viz.: JOHN MORRIS and Capt. VERAM LOCKE. He is about five feet eight inches in height, o. dark complexion, dark auburn hair, a hair-mole on his right cheek, and having small, blue eyes. His hands have been very much scarred. He is about 35 years of age. The *Triton* left Norfolk Feb. 18, 1861 arrived in the Congo River April 10, was seized as a prize May 20, arrived at Ascension on the homeward trip June 7, where the vessel was partially cleansed; crossed the Equator June 14, and arrived here July 9. The vessel, with her slave-deck still on board, lies at the Union stores, Atlantic Dock.

DEATH BY STRYCHNINE.—Dr. ALEXIS MODAI committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking a dose of strychnine, in his room in FRENCH'S Hotel. He had probably lain some time, when a friend called to see him, and after knocking repeatedly, looked through the fan-light over the door and saw the Doctor writhing on his bed. The inmates of the house being alarmed, the room was broken into; the poor man asked to be left to die in quietness, as he had no hopes in this world. Dr. YOUNG, of the Astor House, was called in, but the poison had gone too far to have its course arrested, and he died about 3 o'clock. Dr. MODAI was a German, and came to this country in the ship *James Keeler*; he was in very needy circumstances, and had been for some time dependent on his friends. Unless some charitable person will bear the expense of his funeral, he will be taken to Potters'-field. The inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, after a *post mortem* by Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts above named.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—DOUGLAS KNOX, a child five years of age, whose parents reside at No. 273 Eighth-avenue, was crushed to death, on Wednesday evening, in Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. He had climbed on the back step of an ice-cart, and was taking a ride, when the horse took fright, and shook him from his position. Before he recovered his footing, a car, which had been following a short distance after the ice-cart, ran over him, and he was killed. The driver of the car was arrested, but the evidence failed to show that the casualty resulted from his carelessness, and he was discharged.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 9 Centre-Market-place, upon the body of JOHN MCNAMARA, one of the occupants of the house, who was suffocated on Wednesday evening by inhaling the foul effluvium of the sink in the rear of the premises. He had dropped his watch into the vault, and descended himself, in hopes of recovering it, but was overpowered, and before his friends knew of his condition, he was dead.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Lockwood, of Iowa; Col. E. G. Allen, of Washington; Capt. J. M. McIntosh and Lieut. A. W. Stone, of the U. S. Army; R. H. Pruyn, of Albany; and E. Benedict, of California, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Charles Sherrill, of Albany; Rev. Peter Conway, of Ireland; G. P. Baker, of California; J. S. Ewbank, of Washington; J. M. Carrere, of Rio de Janeiro; E. C. Galpin, of St. Louis; and Mr. Vail, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. James Badley, of California; Col. J. A. Hutchinson, of Columbus; Dr. Sheldon, of Connecticut; M. L. Wasson, of Indiana; J. H. O'Boyle, of Indiana; W. B. Gambill, of Baltimore; W. W. Schuyler and lady, Eaton; Thos. J. Townsend, of Wisconsin, and E. W. Fox, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Hogue, of Rio de Janeiro; E. L. Ritchie, of Boston; C. A. Washburn, of California; J. W. Renshaw, of Baltimore, and P. E. Lockwood and lady, of New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Sedgwick, J. A. Godfrey and J. S. Keys, of the U. S. Army; J. R. Young and W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, are at the Everett House.

J. Perkins, of Boston; M. Cruger and J. Livingston, of Tivoli, and G. D. Parrish, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

J. Boulton and lady, of Venezuela; Lieut. A. Ramsay, of the U. S. Army, and F. De Zaza, of Havana, are at the New-York Hotel.

We call attention to a peremptory sale this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, by J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the first-class brown-stone house No. 262 5th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; house 65 feet, lot 25 by 125 feet, with alley-way to 30th-st. for stable privilege, &c. $16,000 can remain on mortgage.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Dépôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles, No. 11 Barclay-st.

Ladies for the Country, wishing for themselves and families, gaiter boots and shoes of all the various styles, good articles at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

FAY—RENNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. James Bush, WILLIAM GASTON FAY to EMMA C. FENNER, both of this City.

PHELPS—WEIR.—In this City, on Thursday, July 11, at the Church of the Intercession, by Rev. Charles Purviance, FRANK PHELPS and Miss KATE, only daughter of Hon. Geo. Weir, all of this City.

EARNSHAW—COBLIES.—At Greystone, near Tarrytown, on Thursday, July 11, by Rev. J. S. Spencer, JOHN W. S. EARNSHAW, of England, to CORNELIA, daughter of the late Joseph W. Corlies, of New-York.

DIED.

NORRIS.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 11, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, OLLIE, only daughter of Noah and Sarah A. Norris, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 47th-st., west of 6th-av., on Saturday, 13th inst., at 8¾ A. M. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

EDMONSTONE.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 10, after a lingering illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, GEORGE EDMONSTONE, in the 44th year of

Interesting from Arizona.

We have received a copy of the Mesilla (Arizona) *Times*, dated May 17, from which the following extracts are taken. There is too much truth in the complaint that Arizona has been neglected by the General Government relative to the great question of Slavery, now in issue between the North and the South. Our entire frontier regions, from the British possessions to Mexico, feel but little real interest, as the practical application of the system of slave labor in all that immense extent of territory is known to be impossible. The universal disloyalty to the Government of the United States manifested on our frontiers must be attributed mainly to the entire want of anything like genuine interest or sympathy on the part of our Government for emigrants or pioneers. The great interests of our widely-extended frontier regions have been left in the hands of the army and of the Indian Agencies, who have too generally prostituted their official position and power to their own selfish purposes, regardless of the general interests of the country and the special welfare of those of our hardy pioneers who pave the way to empire. We are now reaping the bitter fruits of such culpable and unfortunate management on the part of our rulers and their agents.

In the course of a long article replying to the assertion that emissaries had been at work to accomplish the secession of Arizona, the *Times* says:

"You deceive yourselves, gentlemen. There have been no emissaries in Arizona to work out this end. No scheme or plot systematically carried out, grand in its proportions, exists, except in your fertile imaginations. By much more natural reasons can the secession of Arizona be accounted for. Unalterable laws of climate had something to do in this decision. Geographical position was a weighty consideration. The sentiments and opinions of that small population of Americans of whom you speak, control its destinies and directed its choice. A sympathy existed between the whole population and those States who so manfully declared their independence. No spark of fanaticism has as yet been kindled to poison the minds of the people. Their hearts were devoted to the cause the Confederate States had espoused. By birth or long connection they were allied to their institutions. They were ready to battle for common safety. The feeling in Arizona was spontaneous, united—a free expression of the wishes of the people. Scarce a dissenting voice was raised against the general sentiment; and there would not be to-day, if the United States troops were withdrawn from our borders, a single man who would advocate any other choice."

The *Times* has these items of news:

"The first through mail from San Antonio, Texas, to Los Angeles, Cal., under the control of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company, leaves Mesilla to-day, the 18th inst. An escort of six picked men accompanied them, prepared for any difficulties which may be encountered on this now dangerous route. This mail will be run semi-monthly, and will give to Western Arizona regular mail facilities, which have been entirely cut off since the withdrawal of the Overland Mail, and will keep open a most important route of communication between commercial centers."

A large train of men, stock and coaches of the Fort Davis and Mesilla division of the Overland Company, passed through to-day for California and the Northern Daily overland Mail Route. The train was joined at this place by a number of men and coaches. The whole outfit presented quite an imposing cortege—100 men, some 200 animals, 21 coaches and other vehicles. They were accompanied by some twenty-five men with a herd of stock of the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Company, who will fill the place of the Overland, and conduct the division between this point and Tucson.

We are sorry to say good-bye to the employes of the Overland in Mesilla. We will miss many a good fellow in our gatherings. We wish them an abundance of *buena suerte*.

The rainy season is at last upon us, and ushers in a season of bounty, and a scene of beauty on every hand. On Wednesday and Thursday we had rains in earnest,—good, long, refreshing rains. It needs an absence of rain for several months to learn us to appreciate its blessings. The grass is turning green upon the mountains, and the healing grain and growing crops form a far-spread vista of promise and of plenty. From all parts of the Valley every report is cheering from the farmer. Every crop is promising well.

At old El Paso, also, a bountiful harvest in every way is confidently expected. Grain is looking well, and there will be an abundance of all kinds of fruit this season,—of peaches, pears, apples and grapes, an extraordinary yield. The "Roses of Castile" are in bloom, rivaling the beauty of the fair Pasanian Senoritas. Who would leave these realms of shower and sunshine?

An Indian Fight.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 3.

We are indebted to JAMES M'FETRIDGE, Esq. late United States Collector at Pembina, for the particulars of the bloody fight between the Sioux and Chippewas, of which he was an eye-witness, at St. Joseph, on the Pembina River, on the 10th of June last.

Last Summer while the Hon. CHARLES GRANT was encamped with a party of hunters on Mouse River, twelve horses were stolen from him by a party of Yankton Sioux. Nothing was heard of the horses until the 10th of June last, when a party of thirty-six Sioux warriors, accompanied by two squaws, arrived at St. Joseph with the stolen property, for the purpose of returning it, in pursuance of a recent treaty made between the Pembina half-breed hunters and the Yankton Sioux. The delegation with the stolen horses arrived opposite St. Joseph about two o'clock in the afternoon; they immediately crossed the river and proceeded to the residence of Gov. WILKIE (a member of the last Territorial Legislature.) Unfortunately a large party of Chippewas fired on the Sioux while they were in the act of entering Gov. WILKIE'S house. The Sioux took possession of the house, and, removing the "chinking" from between the logs, returned the fire with effect. From this time until midnight, a constant fire was kept up between the Indians. Six Chippewas, three Sioux, and two Assiniboines were killed during the struggle. Gov. WILKIE'S daughter, in passing within range of the combatants, was severely wounded in the thigh by an arrow. Mr. MCFETRIDGE describes the scene at terribly exciting, and relates instances of great individual bravery. One Chippewa, a son of the chief, RED BEAR, was shot three times in an endeavor to enter the house; at each shot he fell to the ground, but raised himself and pushed forward; his progress was stopped at the threshold by one of the Sioux cleaving his head through to the chin with an axe.

The house occupied by the Sioux is about two hundred feet from the river. The Chippewas surrounded it, and, to make their escape, the Sioux were compelled to run that distance and wade the river to she south bank, in the face of a constant fire from their enemies. This they did, aided by the darkness of the night, with the loss of one warrior, who was found dead by the Chippewas in the morning, on the south bank of the stream. The Sioux left behind them thirty-two horses, (in addition to the twelve stolen ones,) and the dead bodies of three of their warriors.

Mr. MCFETRIDGE states that the residence of Gov. WILKIE resembled a slaughter-house on the morning after the conflict. Five Chippewas and two Sioux were lying dead on the floor, which was covered with their blood. The Sioux did not scalp the dead Chippewas in the house, nor mutilate their bodies. The Chippewas were more brutal, they cut up the bodies of their foes and burned them.

Although the half-breeds at St. Joseph refrained from taking any part in the fight, they are apprehensive of an attack from a body of Sioux, now encamped at Devil's Lake. The Sioux promised to return and settle accounts with the Chippewas in numbers like the mosquitoes—a very forcible simile in that locality.

Congress appropriated, a year or more ago, $50,000 for the erection of a fort on Pembina River, to prevent such outrages as this. We submit that the occurrence here related indicates the necessity of immediate action on the part of the National Government. There should be a permanent military post located at St. Joseph, or in that vicinity, immediately.

Interesting Patent Decision.

Judge DUNLOP, of the Circuit Court of this District, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, has just made an important decision,—in the case of Snowdon *vs.* Pierce,—the facts in which were as follows:

In April, 1860, THOMAS SNOWDON, United States Inspector at the port of Pittsburgh, obtained a patent on a valuable improvement in heating the feed-water of steam boilers, by the direct agency of the live steam in the boiler. Subsequently, EPHRAIM PIERCE and WILLIAM MCCLURG, made separate applications for patents for the same invention. The Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of patents, declared an interference between the patent of SNOWDON and the said applications. At the hearing before the Patent Office, priority of invention over MCCLURG was awarded to SNOWDON, and priority of invention over both MCCLURG and SNOWDON was awarded to PIERCE.

From this decision SNOWDON appealed to his Honor, Judge DUNLOP, and the decision of the Patent Office has been reversed. The Judge rules that an inventor to entitle himself to the protection of the law must be diligent in perfecting his invention and obtaining his patent, otherwise he loses his rights; and, therefore, as PIERCE rested upon and secreted his ideas more than two years after he alleges to have perfected them, and in the mean time SNOWDON, independently of any knowledge of PIERCE'S invention, discovered and reduced to practice the same invention, and promptly applied for his patent, PIERCE must lose his claim, and SNOWDON be regarded as the rightful claimant for the patent.

The learned Judge also settles another point of practice before the Patent Office, and that is, that no appeals can be entertained by the Circuit Judges before an appeal has first been made to the new board created by the last Congress, and then to the Commissioner of Patents, according to the law of March 2, 1861.

AN IMPORTANT REVOLUTIONARY PENSION CASE DISPOSED OF.—For some years past PETER VAN BUSKIRK, of this city, aged 99 years, who has been upon the revolutionary pension rolls as a private, at $5 per month, for many years, has been prosecuting a claim for arrearages of pension as an Assistant Forage-Master, which, if allowed, entitled him to receive a total pension of $50 per month, instead of $5, the amount heretofore paid to him. His claim was more than once rejected for want of testimony. Recently he has found and presented the necessary testimony, and yesterday his claim was duly allowed, with an award of $16,200 back (arrearages of) pension. This is, we believe, the largest back pension ever obtained from the Treasury of the United States. The officers of the bureau, though believing him entitled to be placed on the roll as an Assistant Forage-Master, could not previously allow his claim for want of the requisite legal evidence to substantiate it.—*Washington Star, July 10.*

A WINDFALL FOR TROY.—For some years past a lady named Mrs. PECK has been residing in Bennington, Vt. She was the widow of a druggist, and lived quite retired, but appeared to be in quite easy circumstances, and to have an extensive command of money. Quite often she visited Troy, where she had a number of friends, and in which city she seemed to have great confidence. She made large investments in Troy bonds, and often spoke to her acquaintances and advisers concerning institutions in this city, among them the Young Men's Association, Hospital, Marshall Infirmary, Orphan Asylum, &c. She had no relative, except a step-daughter, with whom she had lived for many years.

On Monday last Mrs. PECK died. What was the astonishment of her executors and friends, on opening the will, to find that she had *devised and bequeathed all her property, real and personal, to the City of Troy.* There are various estimates as to the value of this estate. It is placed by some persons as high as $22,000, although in her lifetime it had not been deemed worth more than $12,000. Mr. WILLIAM E. HAGAN, of this city, is one of the executors; but as he only returned from Fortress Monroe on Monday, he was not aware of the death of Mrs. PECK. Mr. HAGAN had often been consulted by her in business matters, and had invested money for her at various times.

There are said to be doubts as to the entire sanity of Mrs. PECK. She was but 42 years of age at the at the time of her death, and was peculiarly strong in mind. Of course there is a possibility that the will may be contested, but it seems probable that our city may realize a substantial benefit from this eccentric legacy. It will be a pleasant return to the bread cast upon the waters in the shape of the $10,000 appropriation to the families of volunteers.—*Troy Times, July 10.*

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE ..... by SMETZ
SHEEP ..... VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR ..... DE BRACKELEER
LANDSCAPE ..... ROSSELER
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT ..... KERRIMANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HAMILTONIAN MARE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, July 12, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a fine gray mare, 15¾ hands, seven years old. Warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle—a fine saddle mare Also, a light top-wagon and harness.

ALSO,

One light carriage, for four or six persons.
One four-seated light wagon.
One light Rockaway, for four persons.
One light road-wagon.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., a medium-size Herring safe, nearly new. Also, two upright oak office desks, very convenient for use. Also, office table. To be sold by order of mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of superior horses, carriage, harness, &c., being the entire establishment of a gentleman leaving for Europe, viz: a pair of dark bay horses 15.3 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly sound and kind in all harness, excellent saddle horses, very stylish, fine action and quite fast; will be sold under the Veterinary Surgeon's guarantee. Also a fine phaeton carriage, City built, in fine order, with pole and shafts. Also a very superior sett of double silver-plated harness, made by Trainor to order, and but little used, all of which will be sold without reserve. A horse 15 hands high, 9 years old, and warranted perfectly sound and kind both in harness and under the saddle, can trot in 3:10. Also a top wagon, City make, in perfect order. Also a close carriage in good running order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, paintings, books, fancy articles, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, hair mattresses, oak dining-tables, bolsters and pillows, rosewood etageres, with mirror back, refrigerators, beds, cane-seat chairs, mahogany sofas and tête-a-têtes, rockers and chairs covered in hair-cloth, rosewood suite covered in green reps, dressing-glasses, &c. Also, a valuable lot of medical and other books, beautifully illustrated, and bound in calf and morocco; oil-paintings, engravings and maps, china, crockery and glassware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, on branches, in groups and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist Mr. W. Galbraith.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: 46 coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered 28 to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $25 each, and due on 1st inst., at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company., payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for $30 each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, $35 each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST—IN GOING FROM CORNER OF CHURCH and Chambers-st. to corner Church and Vesey-st., a NOTE, drawn by Lewis, Haviland & Co., to their own order, and indorsed by them, dated May 4, 1861, at eight months, for $1,664. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving it at No. 30 Vesey-st.

MARK BANKS.

A REWARD OF $20 WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a trunk and contents, lost in the latter part of May last. Said trunk was painted green, with C. M. in black letters on each end. Apply to C. LEONARD, No. 5 London-terrace.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 5TH INST., A pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by establishing his claim thereto and paying expenses. Apply to CHARLES F. LINEBACK, Utah House, 8th-av. and 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse and to do plain sewing; good disposition and very fond of children; best City reference; no objections to the country; a home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Hudson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 105 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN, WITH good City reference, wants a situation as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; also a good chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has good reference; will go together or separately; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, game, gravies, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, &c.; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, who has lived three years in a gentleman's family, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game and fancy dishes; will do part of the washing. Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing, if required, or to go to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RESpectable private family as cook; is a first-rate cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as good plain cook; can make bread, biscuit and pies; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2nd avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands French cooking, pastry, creams and preserves; good City reference. Apply at 56½ Broad-st., near South Ferry, in the dry-goods store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of soups and pastries; is a good bread baker, &c.; has the best of recommendations; is an excellent washer and ironer; is civil and willing; no objection to the country. Inquire at the Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two young American girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both willing to make themselves generally useful; can come well recommended. Apply for two days at No. 115 West 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A GOOD, HONEST, HARDworking woman wishes a situation; is not afraid of work, and knows how to do it; understands cooking, baking, milking, butter-making, and washing and ironing. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; would assist in washing; good reference; call at No. 118 7th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUation wanted by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other chamberwork and waiting or would assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; they can give the best of City reference in their last place. They can be seen until suited at No. 187 east 23d-st., between 1st and Av. A, 3d floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Marion-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., rear house, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts. Can get good City reference.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A RESpectable, steady woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; can do all manner of cooking after the American, French and English styles; can make all kinds of jellies, blancmanges, ice creams, &c. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A French dressmaker, lately from Paris, who understands how to cut and fit in the most fashionable style, work by the day, week or month; no objection to go to the country. Address No. 27 West 10th-st.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing young woman wishes a situation in City or country; is a good baker of bread and pies and cakes; is also a good washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's shirts in style, can give the best of reference; can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence at Rye, furnished or unfurnished, with thirty acres, chiefly in meadow, besides orchards and gardens, richly stocked with choice fruits of all kinds; grapes, under glass, &c. Very moderate terms to a good tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, opposite.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation for a very smart, capable girl, who understands all kinds of general housework, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended, not afraid of work, and would like a place in the avenues or in East Brooklyn. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., 3d door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; willing to be generally useful; no objection to chamberwork and washing; wages not so much of an object as a good place. Apply No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; is honest, industrious, obliging and willing; a good washer and ironer; kind to children; no objections to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 503 Greenwich-st., private door.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN BEINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH widow lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; no objection to children; country preferred. Address by letter, for one week, Mrs. MOVELA, Station F, No. 408 3d-av., New-York.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to superintend household affairs; can bake bread, cake and pies. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 167 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG ENGLISH person desires a situation as lady's maid with a family traveling; only just landed; understands dress-making. Address E. H., Mrs. Dawson's, No. 127 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; can cut and fit boys' and children's clothing, and operate on the machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 East 14th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY Protestant young woman wishes a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady, with a fresh and healthy breast of milk, would like a child to wet nurse at her own residence; references given and required. Call at No. 388 6th-av., from 7 to 10.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as nurse or to take the entire charge of an infant. Apply at No. 83 West 28th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Would like to go to the country for the Summer months. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 188 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE WANTS A situation in a private family; her baby is six weeks old; has no objections to go to the country; best of City reference given. Call, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 98 Christopher-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent person; can do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as regular waitress in a private family, in the country; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman, as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SALESWOMAN, NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—The advertiser, a young, intelligent lady of respectability and business qualities, wishes to obtain a situation as saleswoman, nursery governess, or general family days' worker; would act as housekeeper where an honorable position is offered; salary no object; would leave the City. Address MISS EGBERT, No. 27 Bayard-st., for one week.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts., ladies will find a large assortment of first-class servants, German, American, English and Irish; wages to suit the times. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts.

NO CHARGE TO FAMILIES FOR GOOD SERVANTS.—The large institute is offered free to such families where any have joined the army. Good, civil, capable help—Germans, Scotch, English, Irish, &c., No. 138 14th-st., corner of 6th-av. Conducted by respectable Americans.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references. Call or address at No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness store, L. D. Will devote the whole of his time to the interest of his employer.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or to work in garden; understands the care of horses well, and a steady driver; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, at the cottage, between 35th and 36th sts., 11th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days or till engaged, at No. 401 3d-av., first floor, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young man desires a situation as coachman and groom; is an excellent groom, driver, and a good milker of cows, and would assist around a gentleman's place. Can give twelve months of good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Dunscomb's saddlery and harness store, No. 568 Broadway, or address J. N., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in Europe; would be willing to take charge of a small garden if required, or make himself generally useful to his employer; best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer by one who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Parkrow and Beekman-st., for M. D., for to-day.

AS FARMER, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A man and wife, without family, want situations; the man understands farming and plain gardening, or would go as coachman; would like to go in the country; his wife is capable of waiting, or anything possible; employer can be seen; City reference for seven years. Address G. O., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands grapes, flowers, and vegetables, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. S. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single man of industrious, sober habits, that thoroughly understands his business and has the best of references. Any commands left at No. 564 Broadway, in the French confectioner's, between 13th and 14th sts., for S. T., will be attended to, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an Englishman who has just come from the South with the family with whom he has been living with, and has the best of reference. Address C. C., No. 114 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN OF SUPERIOR education, desires to find a situation in an English or American family or mercantile house. He could fill the requirements of a clerk; take care of a garden or farm and stock horses; he could give lessons in French and writing to children, and make himself generally useful. Address LEON, No. 35 Walker-st., or at Yonkers, N. Y. The best reference given.

WANTED.—A VALUBLE GOLD WATCH WILL be given to the person who will secure for the undersigned a permanent position in the Police force, or a clerkship under the City Government, or otherwise, which shall be permanent. Address C. P. K., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, TO GO A short distance in the country, a man and wife; the man must be a careful hand over horses, a good vegetable gardener, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; the woman a good down-stairs domestic, a first-class washer and ironer, and one that understands plain cooking. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

FARMER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERstands all kinds of farming, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., this day.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT Rooms can be had, with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; the house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c.; terms for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—THE WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADison, Morris County, N. J., is open for Summer boarders. S. D. HUNTING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may find a very pleasant, airy room and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house, No. 61 Sands-st., six minutes' from Fulton Ferry. Small and select family. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN by a gentleman belonging to the medical profession, for himself and his wife. Two well-furnished rooms of good size, (second floor preferred,) a respectable street, quiet quarters, and a generous table required. Address Box No. 4,246 New-York Post-office, giving an idea of accommodation and terms.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, in a private family, with no other boarders, by applying at No. 382 Canton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., is desirous of letting a portion of it, with board, to families or single gentlemen. Also, a reception-room for a doctor's office. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.

The largest variety in the United States; 600 or 700 different styles. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WM. REDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

600 PATRIOTIC UNION AND COMIC ENVELOPES for sale at one cent. each, all different styles, wholesale and retail, by CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. Just received, five varieties of Secession Envelopes. New designs received daily.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

$350.—WANTED, TO HIRE A NEAT house, in the upper part of New-York, or in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. Describe particularly, and give location. Rent not over $350. Address J. B. R., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, in perfect order, in one of the best and most pleasant places in Brooklyn. Also, tenement property in New-York, paying a large interest on price asked. Address PIONEER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 435 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use, are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grow in ab

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Seventh General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and appropriated for those purposes; and it is made the duty of the Governor, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Secretary of the Executive Council, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

Said tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the property which may be payable thereon, and that the interest of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to prevent such taxation as may part of the capital stock of the several branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as may be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned, at the time of reception, in the presence of such persons as may think proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the next and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, endorsed, "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents relating thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

New-York, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, July 6, 1861. }

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when they will be opened and the loan awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or New-Hampshire, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. interest, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of $1,800,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards, not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 1st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. CODDINGTON, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, until the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the taking of the whole or a part of $86,000 Buffalo City Special Loan Bonds, bearing date July 1, 1861, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, with semi-annual interest, at the Banking office of said Duncan, Sherman & Co. Parties will be required to pay the accrued interest, and proposals will state what premium, if any, will be paid. Bonds are $1,000 each, and will not be sold at less than par.

ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

LIVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Grand-st.

—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, } NEW-YORK, July 10, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $600, and Five Per Cent. over $600, will be paid on and after Monday, 15th inst.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
HOSE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
JAMES CUMMING, Accountant.

LIVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $600, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVE-

NUE A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 22, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SAMUEL A. BUNER, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on the First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$2,500 OR $4,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in the lower part of the City worth double the amount; interest 8 in two sums. Address Box 2,605 Post-office.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT.

STOCK, issue of 1874, interest payable quarterly; also, Government Securities, for sale in amounts to suit, by

BROWN BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$200.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT is wanted by a young man in the grocery and provision business. Established 12, or good at buying, prefers a German. The store is located on a leading avenue in this City. Address Box W., Box No. 132 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 37 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. ☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33½ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to..... $278,792
Net Surplus (estimated) to..... $70,379

ASHER TAYLOR, President.
H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861. }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent. payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive.

By order. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., } No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 2, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1861.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK A. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—ATTENtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring pallasses and enamled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFITH'S manufactory, No. 151 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRODUCES less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for sale at RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT and his work.—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 91 Fowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, No. 2,124 Myrtle Av., Box 4,586, Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 49 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals in this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., one door west of Broadway; at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 6th av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WM. RACE & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 24 hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgage in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 25-horse power, large pulles, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Creton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 strainer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron ink tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, 1 ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 dydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 26, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above, they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.
JUNE 27, 1861.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, } NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. M. Auley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA.....SATURDAY, July 13.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, July 27.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	35
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 8 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN SCRANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a steady and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

than to have them governed by themselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL continued. He said he did not believe one section could conquer the other. He would like to see the war stopped, and see the Senators from both sections endeavoring by amendments to the Constitution, to restore the Union. It must be done by compromise and conciliation, and not by force. He referred to the spee h of Senator DOUGLAS last Winter in favor of compromise, and characterizing war as disunion, as expressing his (POWELL'S) sentiments. He appealed to the Senators to make every effort to make peace by compromise. He had no hopes of inducing Senators to vote against the resolution, but he felt it due, as one who loved his country, to protest against the overthrow of the Constitution.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BAYARD renewed it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE rose, but yielded to Mr. WILSON, who moved to postpone the resolution till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill for providing for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, and the several amendments ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, for the year ending June, 1862, and for arrearages for the year ending with June last; also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the same periods.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army; also, a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the Government.

All the above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, with Mr. WASHBURNE in the chair.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ky., said he had had no opportunity to examine the bill or the estimates on which it is based. Millions upon millions are reported and hurried through, without an opportunity for investigation. He desired to ask the gentlemen (STEVENS) whether this bill was framed in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War.

Mr. STEVENS replied entirely so.

Mr. BURNETT asked what was the aggregate amount of appropriations.

Mr. STEVENS replied $667,000,000, in minus six millions.

Mr. BURNETT said this was the first time that Congress was called upon to do what it had heretofore refused to do since he had had a seat on this floor—namely, the increase of the regular Army. If for no other reason he would vote against the bill.

Mr. STEVENS stated that the bill was based on the estimates of the War Department, and that it was the desire of the Committee on Ways and Means to finish their business in the least possible time. They could not wait for the other committees to make their reports, as they hoped to complete their business, so that the House might adjourn on Thursday next. They were disposed these war-times to give everything the Government asks, trusting that before half a year shall pass away peace may be restored. The importance of having disciplined troops was so obvious as not to require argument. If the Army should be too large after the rebellion is suppressed, it would be easy to reduce it. The bill proposed a war-standard.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, believed the act of the President in increasing the Army unconstitutional. He regretted to hear Mr. STEVENS say that the Committee on Ways and Means had merely carried out the recommendation of the Executive Department. Inasmuch as it appears that the war is to be waged, he asked that the majority of both the House and the Senate take care of it, in order that it may be conducted under Constitutional restrictions. It was known that he had no confidence in the Republican Party, but he would rather trust the majority here than the Administration itself.

Mr. BLAIR said that the Military Committee had under consideration this very subject of adding new regiments to the Army. They had not yet had time to frame any bill. He did not know what they would agree upon. Certainly the subject was of vast importance, and he presumed the Committee was entitled to have time to consider it. He saw no objection to the first clause of the bill now under discussion. It simply made an appropriation to pay for recruiting the proposed new regiments. If the regiments were not authorized, the section would, of course, be of no effect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would not vote for it, as the bill proposed to increase the standing Army to more than double what it now is. He would give 500,000 men and $500,000,000, and his constituents would give their last cent and shed their last drop of blood for the suppression of the rebellion, but they did not desire to increase the regular Army.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know how it was that this enormous appropriation and contemplating an increase of the regular Army happened to be presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, briefly advocated the increase of the Army, saying it had been too small for the last fifteen or twenty years for the interests of this great Empire.

Mr. BURNETT replied that, instead of this being a great Empire, he (BURNETT) had thought it was a Confederacy of States, resting for its support on the people, and seated in their hearts and affections; and that it did not require a standing army to keep the people in order, not even to the extent of fifteen thousand men. He might not be so well informed as the gentleman from Illinois, (MCCLERNAND,) but he did know that the Fathers of the Republic were always jealous of a standing Army, and that all the past Administrations had always been opposed to its increase. Whatever their individual views may be, surely the wisdom of the House will agree with the gentleman from Illinois, (LOVEJOY,) that in order to put down rebellion, it was not necessary to increase the regular Army, but only to employ the volunteer forces of the country.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—Will you vote for the Volunteer force?

Mr. BURNETT—Not by any means, because I do not believe that we can hold the Government together at the point of the sword or cannon's mouth. I believe with Mr. DOUGLAS, whose eulogy the gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) but recently pronounced, that "such hostile appliances would prove the death knell of this representative Government." These are my sentiments. You may vote your five hundred thousand men and your five hundred millions of dollars, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil war, but by the first Monday in December next, you will be no nearer the end of the war than now, and your money will be gone and your men in the field. I have been published as a Secessionist far and wide, yet my last speech was a Union argument, and against the doctrine of secession. I repeat that, according to the theory of our Government, it rests for its support "on the affections and consent of the governed," and that the warlike movements now going on, will prove the death-knell of our republican institutions. For this reason I enter my solemn protest against this war.

Mr. MCCLERNAND replied: The gentleman from Kentucky said, that he would not vote at all to put down rebellion by the employment of either the regular or volunteer force. When that gentleman resumed his seat here, he took upon him a solemn obligation in the sight of the country and God, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and could he do so by folding his arms while the batteries of rebellion are leveled, perhaps, at the capital? Is this the way he can discharge his obligations? I leave every impartial man to decide. In further response, Mr. MCCLERNAND said that this was not a war of conquest, but it was to put down rebellion, to vindicate the Constitution, and to protect the Union men in the seceded States. Just in proportion as the National flag advances, they would be found rallying around it. There was not a time when we had not a standing Army, and he would remind the gentleman that Kentucky had, by a vote of from fifty to sixty thousand, declared in favor of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT reminded the gentleman from Illinois (McCLERNAND) that he (BURNETT) had said, "a large standing Army."

Mr. MCCLERNAND, resuming, showed the necessity and importance of an adequate standing Army, to take care of our forts and arsenals, suppress Indian disturbances, and secure the country against the effects of rebellion and revolution.

Mr. BURNETT replied: The gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) has adverted to the fact that I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I did take such an oath. I took it with a clear conscience, and with as firm and fixed a determination to stand by that instrument as any other member of this House. I do not recognize that the member from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) has become a censor with regard to my duties. I represent the people of Kentucky who sent me here, and to them alone am I responsible. One word more: Every man must judge for himself as to what are his duties. I believe I am best serving the interests of my country and the cause of constitutional representative government, as well as the prosperity and happiness of the people, by advocating a peaceful solution of the present trouble, instead of advocating a bloody war.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—You propose a peaceful solution. I want to know the basis of it. Do you want us to recognize the Southern Confederacy?

The Chairman reminded the gentleman from Illinois that such remarks were not pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—I hope I shall have an explicit answer.

Mr. BURNETT—I must be myself the judge of the manner of reply. I repeat that I am best subserving the interests of the country by advocating a peaceful settlement of the question—hence I oppose the section of the bill which looks to the enlargement of the Army. The gentleman from Illinois shall hear from me at a future time how I would settle the question, and when I shall have a full opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said: I am for the largest number of men. If the rebellion in the Southern States requires twice five hundred thousand men I am for employing them, and eighteen loyal States will do the same thing. We intend that the Constitution and Union shall be maintained; that treason, assume what shape it may, and marked by whatever numbers, shall not destroy either one or the other. I trust in God the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiments of his own section, much less those of the entire State. But whether he does or does not, I say frankly it matters not to those who are engaged in this work of preserving the Constitution and Union, for whatever their action may be, the Government will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices. [Applause.]

The Chairman here said that if the violations of the rules of the House and its decorum should be again repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. HICKMAN resumed. The gentleman came into this hall for the purpose of paralyzing the arm of legitimate power. We meet him here not only for the purpose of strengthening that arm, but to teach these men that they cannot antagonize the Government which seeks our safety.

Mr. BURNETT here raised the point of order that no one has a right to question the motives of any member.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Mr. HICKMAN—Then I will not call into question the motives of the gentleman, inasmuch as he seems to apprehend that my remarks are directed especially to him. [Suppressed laughter.] But I repeat, Sir, everything that I have said. I declare my conviction here now, as I did more than two years before, that this Government will be sustained, and it is not in the power of armed rebellion, either in one State or many States, to destroy the Government under which we live, and which secures protection to that gentleman as well as it secures it to me. I go, therefore, for the larger proportion of men and money.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, obtained the floor, but surrendered it to Mr. BURNETT, who rose to reply.

Great interest was manifested in the hall at the position taken by the two gentlemen, and the best either threw into their allusions to each other.

Mr. BURNETT said—The gentleman has dealt in a general sort of attack upon me for what I said with reference to the power and purposes of the Government in regard to the unfortunate divisions of our country. Now, let me say to him, and to the House, that the State which I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor—and I point with pride to her past history and to the loyalty she has ever manifested to the Union and the Constitution,—let me say, once for all, as a representative of that State, that however much my individual opinion might differ with the opinion and sentiment of Kentucky, I am a native of that State, and I trust a loyal son to her; and whatever position she may take in this unfortunate crisis of our country, I intend to stand by that position. I am one of that class of politicians who recognize loyalty to a State above loyalty to the National Government. I was only discussing the question as to the result that may be accomplished by the war. And now I tell Northern gentlemen that I do not call in question the bravery or gallantry of their men. I have seen their services on the battle-fields of the country. I know the vast resources of the North, the prowess of her section; but I understand, too, the gallantry and bravery of those who are in rebellion against the Government, and I say to the gentleman now, carry out your picture, carry on the war, inundate the country with blood, have your army of five hundred thousand men desolate the fields of both sections, fill their rivulets and streams with blood, let all the gentleman desires be accomplished, and I ask him what the country will be worth when the victory is won? Let him tell me what the Government will be worth when all is accomplished? Sir, when the pen of the future historian comes to write the history of the times in which we live, I tell the gentleman that there will be a fearful and terrible accountability for some of us to render. The gentleman tells me that this war must be prosecuted. So be it. Go on. You have the power. I am powerless here. I prefer peace to war. And let me remind that gentleman, that when my venerable colleague, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) then a member of the Senate, and other Southern members in this and in the other half of Congress, stated their views, and on bended knees and with tears in their eyes, begged you to give us something that would restore peace and fraternity to a common country, and to stay the threatening tide of revolution, all these appeals were not only resisted with silent contempt and indignant scorn, but all propositions looking to that end were recklessly and defiantly voted down. And now the President of the United States, without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the country, has inaugurated a civil war. And here, as one of the people's representatives, and in the name and on behalf of my constituency, I protest against all measures taken to prosecute this war further.

Mr. JACKSON, of Kentucky.—My colleague, (Mr. BURNETT) does not represent the sentiment of the people of Kentucky. My colleague says he does not recognize the right of secession, but that he recognizes the right of revolution. I therefore infer from this declaration that he justifies the revolution. My colleague also declares that the destiny of Kentucky is his destiny. I believe I utter the sentiments of a large majority of the people of my State when I say that under no circumstances, whatever may be the hazard, will she raise her hand against the National flag. [Applause.] I declare further in relation to the declaration which he made touching State sovereignty, that we in Kentucky believe the Natiottal Government and National law are supreme, and that State government, and State law, and State sovereignty are subordinate.

Mr. HICKMAN—I do not misapprehend the position of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. BURNETT.) His affections are enlisted on the side of his State, no matter what side that State may take, whether for or against the Government under which we live. If his State goes for rebellion, as one of her representatives, he, too, is for rebellion. But if the loyal men of that State shall be strong enough to conquer the evil influences of treason and remain loyal to the Government, he will be on the side of loyalty too. I tell the gentleman, I do not misapprehend him. According to his own showing his position here is of a most hypocritical character, to say the least of it. He is for treason and rebellion, although he might perhaps prefer loyalty. I should like him to be more distinct and explicit in his utterance and sentiments, in order that we might be able to determine to a certainty in what direction his particular affections lie. But, Sir, allow me to say to him, and to all who may be affected like him, when he talks of rivers of blood, and burning dwellings, and general desolation—let him, I say, take care and see to it that he does not bring about the very calamity he so much fears. Sir, it is no longer a question in the United States of North America whether there are enough men, and whether there is enough money, to put down rebellion; nor is it a question either as to the existence of the determination to do it. They have resolved and resolved, and the war is upon us. That war will be persevered in, by the grants alike of men and money, until those who have questioned the courage of the North will be willing to admit it in other places than here. Sir, I have never before heard it admitted on this floor that the North had any courage; but now, at last, at the eleventh hour—yea, at five minutes before high noon—comes the admission that the North has some courage. Let the gentleman from Kentucky look to it, (suppressed sensation,) that the Northern courage he now admits, does not bring on him and his the desolation he fears.

Mr. BURNETT replied—After six years service the older members here will bear me witness that in the discussions on all subjects my conduct has at least been marked by courtesy and respect. I have never permitted myself to indulge in impugning the motives of my fellow members, or to call in question their conscientious conviction as to what was their duty. Neither do I recognise the right of any member to question my motives and actions as an independent representative of the people. In response to the member from Pennsylvania, permit me to say in connection with our service on this floor, and the preservation of the Government and Union of the States intact, and the upholding of the Constitution of our fathers, my record will bear a favorable comparison with his. It is covered in the efforts to stay the present condition of the country, and to remove all cause of sectional agitation, and to spread abroad everywhere the spirit of fraternal love. These have been my efforts. Let the gentleman answer to his own conscience if he has contributed to bring about the present unfortunate condition of our country. So far as this, my efforts are concerned, no man would go further and make more sacrifices to reconstruct and reunite the Government than myself. I would say to my colleague (JACKSON,) that I represent the people of the First Congressional District of Kentucky; I am their agent and speak for them, and not for the entire State of Kentucky. The member from Pennsylvania tells me to take care and look to it that I am not swept away in this revolution with the besom of destruction. But let me tell him as to mere brute or physical courage, I know not whether mine is superior to his or not; but I have the moral courage to rise above it and to do my duty, be the consequences what they may. That duty shall be discharged fearlessly, with a due regard not only to the rights of the people I represent, but to those of others. His (HICKMAN'S) warning falls on a heedless ear.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, inquired whether new officers under this bill had not already been appointed and received some of their pay.

Mr. STEVENS believed that to a considerable extent this was so.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, suggested that when we are under the necessity of borrowing money and are threatened with direct taxation, whether the appropriations for certain forts placed in the bill might not be postponed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, replied that they were estimated for by the War Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered a proviso to the bill that no part of the money appropriated should be used for the employment of forces for the purpose of subjugating any States and holding them as conquered provinces, nor for interfering with African Slavery in the States. His object was to dismiss from the minds of any who might misunderstand the purposes of the war, that it was carried on for these objects.

Mr. WICKLIFFE appealed to the gentleman not to press his amendment to this bill. Let it be brought forward at a subsequent period, unincumbered, and the vote taken on its merits. He was perfectly satisfied that at this time it would be voted down, and thus an imposition would be made. It was the intention and purpose of the Government to conduct the war with this view. He hoped the declaration would be made at the proper time that it is not the purpose to subjugate or deprive any State of her constitutional rights, or to affect its domestic institutions, but to restore the authority of the Government, and protect the citizens of every State in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would be glad to comply with the gentleman's request, if he could be assured the rule recently adopted would not preclude the proposition from being offered as an independent proposition.

Mr. MCCLERNAND saw no necessity for the amendment. He had never heard any responsible man say that the object of the war was to subjugate the seceded States and hold them as conquered provinces, or to abolish Slavery. The war was carried on to vindicate the National authority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment was rejected.

The Army bill, after several minor amendments, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval service was then taken up and read through.

There was no debate.

The Committee rose when these bills were severally passed, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on the final vote.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers.

Adjourned.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The Army bill for the year ending with June next, which passed the House to-day, appropriates about $161,000,000, including for the pay of the Army $4,000,000; for three months' volunteers, $507,000; for three years' volunteers, $45,000,000; subsistence in kind for regular troops, nearly $2,500,000; subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers, $23,084,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, over $14,000,000; and for incidental expenses thereof, over $7,500,000; for the purchase of 84,000 dragoon and artillery horses, $10,500,000; for transportation of Army, &c., over $16,000; for gunboats on the western rivers, $1,000,000; for fortifications in New-York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida and California, $645,000. Appropriations are also included for arrearages for the year ending with June last.

The Navy bill appropriates about $30,000,000, of which $8,500,000 are for the repair and equipment of vessels, $1,600,000 for the completion of seven steam screw sloops-of-war, authorized last February, $91,400 for the completion of seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamers, nearly $4,900,000 for the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, and reservations due on existing contracts for the fitting out of ships-of-war.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

The ladies of West Baltimore presented a flag this afternoon to the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The flag is of very beautiful silk. It was borne by a young lad, followed by 34 young ladies, each representing a State. The Star Spangled Banner was sung, and speaking, music, &c., were the order of the occasion. There was an immense gathering and great enthusiasm.

The ladies of East Baltimore also presented a handsome flag this afternoon to Col. LYLE'S regiment at Locust Point. It was received with great enthusiasm by the gallant members of the National Guard.

THE BALTIMORE TREASON.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JOHN MERRYMAN.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, yesterday, found an indictment for treason against JOHN MERRYMAN, of Baltimore County, in form partly as follows, (two-thirds of the indictment being omitted as containing repetitions:)

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Maryland District.

The jurors of the United States of America, in and for the body of the Maryland District, do, on their oath and affirmation, present that JOHN MERRYMAN, late of the district aforesaid, gentleman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the United State of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America, not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the United States of America to disturb, and to stir, move, excite, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, and, in order to fulfil, and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did then and there falsely and traitorously join and assemble themselves together against the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner, array and dispose themselves against the United States of America; and then and there, on the said twenty-third day of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for Maryland District, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and traitorous adhering aforesaid of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the other false traitors aforesaid, with force did burn and destroy divers, to wit, six bridges on a certain railroad, known as and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, and being a part of said road, with intent thus and there to hinder, delay and prevent the passage and movement of military troops of the State of Pennsylvania, and military troops of the United States of America, and good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, to the defence of the Government of the United States of America, by means whereof large numbers of troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America were hindered and delayed in their movement and progress to the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

Another count charges that the said JOHN MERRYMAN did break and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires running with a certain railroad in the district aforesaid, known and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, with the intent then and there to prevent the speedy and rapid transmission of intelligence, and thereby obstruct, hinder and delay the said United States, and its good and loyal inhabitants and citizens, in the prompt adoption of the measures and acquisition of means necessary and proper for the defence of the said United States against the aforesaid evil-disposed persons and bodies, so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid, against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, Government and dignity of the United States of America.

The following are the witnesses in the case: Adam Riddle, Thomas Baldwin, W. J. D. Muller, H. C. McAllister, Robert Kerr, Samuel Worthington, David Jones, Thomas Lipp, Thomas B. Tracey, Nathan Price, John Wise, Pleasant Hunter, Wm. Talbot, John Burns, T. H. Taylor, Robert W. Jones, Wm. Lovell.

A similar indictment was found against CHARLES COCKEY.

INDICTMENT OF OTHER PERSONS.

The Grand Jury also found an indictment yesterday against SAMUEL MACTIER, the principal count of which is in the following form:

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and levying war aforesaid of the said SAMUEL MACTIER, he, the said SAMUEL MACTIER, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, at the District aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did obstruct, hinder and delay, and with stones, pistols and guns, assault, fire upon, and put to rout a large body of the troops of the United States, who were then and there passing, progressing and journeying to the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which said troops were duly and lawfully ordered to move and repair to the said City of Washington for the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

The Grand Jury also found indictments in above form against Lewis Bitter, James McCartney, Philip Casmire, Michael Hooper and Richard H. Mitchell.

WRECKS BETWEEN HENRY AND HATTERAS.

We have been permitted to see a letter from an officer in the squadron blockading the Chesapeake, from which the following is an extract. It is corroborative of the opinion entertained by merchants and underwriters as to the increased danger incurred by vessels navigating the Chesapeake Bay. It occurs to us that some of the vessels reported ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, may have been run ashore intentionally, for the purpose of landing their cargoes for the benefit of the rebels. At any rate, it might be well for the Government to be watchful of such proceedings.

UNITED STATES STEAMER QUAKER CITY,
OFF CAPE HENRY, June 9, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: While on the blockade service off this place I have noticed a large number of vessels, of various sizes, constantly arriving from ports more or less distant, and bound to Baltimore.

We are constantly in the receipt of intelligence of the doings of the rebels on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay, and of such a character as to render, in my opinion, the navigation from the Capes to the port of Baltimore unsafe and dangerous.

The commander of H. B. M. steamship *Gladiator* informed us on Saturday last that there were no less than five vessels, of various sizes, ashore between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras. Owing to the requirements of a stringent blockade off this place I have not been able to go more than 12 to 15 miles to the south of Cape Henry. I am, my dear Sir,

Yurs, very truly, THOMAS W. WILSON.

D. D. SMITH, Esq., President Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, New-York.

SAILING OF THE C. S. STEAMER SUMTER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of July 3, says: "The first vessel of our little navy, the C. S. steamer-of-war *Sumter*, sailed on Saturday last, on a cruise, having ran the paper blockade of the Lincoln Abolition war steamers, off the mouth of the Mississippi. She has a picked crew, and her commander is known to be a most brave and chivalrous sailor, and he has under him a most gallant set of officers: Commander Raphael Semmes; Lieutenants John M. Kells, R. F. Chapman, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribling; Paymaster, Henry Myers; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Francis L. Galt; Lieutenant of Marines, Becket E. Howell; Midshipmen, Richard F. Armstrong, W. A. Hicks, A. G. Hudgins, J. D. Wilson; Gunner, Thomas C. Cuddy; Sailmaker, M. P. Beaufort; Engineers, First Assistant, acting as chief, Miles J. Freeman; Second Assistant, W. P. Brooks; Third Assistants, Matthew O'Brien and Simeon W. Cummings. She has a crew of sixty-five men and twenty marines."

SUSPICIOUS, VERY.

A letter to the New-Oleans *Picayune*, from Camp Vincent, near Portsmouth, Va., says:

"Were it not for the almost unanimous vote polled in and about Norfolk and Portsmouth, ratifying the secession of Virginia from the old Union, I would believe a majority of them were Unionists. All eatables and drinkables have risen one hundred per centum since the middle of May, and the general understanding among the citizens seems to be to extort from their defenders on every occasion offered, sufficient to make up the decrease of general custom. Five of our boys went into Norfolk the other day to buy some underclothes, with an indorsement note from Lieut.-Col. VINCENT, and the cheapest bargain they could make was at the rate of fifty per cent. discount for ten days. Capt. NELLIGAN'S Company, the Emmet Boards, and Capt. CRONAN'S Company, Company A, Orleans Light Guards, have bought themselves a new suit of clothes; and Capt. DEAN has gone to Richmond to procure clothes for his company."

THE BLOCKADE OF APALACHICOLA.

The Apalachicola *Times* states that the United States steamship *Montgomery* appeared off the West Pass bar on the 11th ult., and on the 12th her commander, Capt. SHAW, formally notified the city authorities of the existence of the blockade. The *Times* adds:

"On the 17th the *Montgomery* was visited by a schooner from the westward, pilot-boat rigged, and supposed here to be the *Oriental*, bearing dispatches, in all probability, from the fleet at Pensacola. After communicating with the ship, the schooner proceeded to the eastward. Up to the time of writing this, the other entrances of our harbor are not blockaded. Advices from St. Marks, to the evening of the 17th, state that that port was not yet blockaded."

THE ST. NICHOLAS SEIZURE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says, that the prisoners taken on board the *St. Nicholas* and the other vessels captured by Capt. HOLLINS, were released by order of the Confederate authorities. They are the same persons that arrived at Richmond on Monday, in the *Mary Washington*.

The same paper further says of the capture of the *St. Nicholas*:

"A number of bags containing the mails and dispatches from the Brazil Squadron, captured on the brig *Monticello* on last Saturday morning, on the Potomac, by the *St. Nicholas*, have been brought to this city. They are not the only specimens of similar contraband goods that have come into the possession of the Confederate authorities since Old Abe commenced his war. No doubt they will be of value, as showing the plans of the enemy."

The cargo of ice captured by Capt. HOLLINS, sold in Fredericksburgh for $8,000.

WHO SHOT CAPT. WARD?

It seems that Capt. WARD was killed at Mathias Point by JAMES STRESHLY, of Stafford, Va. Young STRESHLY was armed with a Sharpe's rifle, and was a little nearer the *Freeborn* than the main body of soldiers. He took deliberate aim, at a distance estimated at between 400 and 700 yards.

NO POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE C. S. A.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says no contract has been entered into for the manufacture of postage stamps, nor can any be had for distribution for several months. Various designs have been submitted by several lithographers of New-Orleans and Baltimore, none of which have pleased or been accepted by the Government. The Postmaster-General is aware of the anxiety felt by all classes for their appearance, and will make arrangements as speedily as possible for their procurement.

MILITARY IMHUMANITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Monday I notice a communication from Mr. THOMAS W. CARTWRIGHT, Senr., with the above caption. The article does injustice to the Railway Department as well as to Gen. BUTLER. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., on presenting the proper vouchers, was furnished with passes to New-York. Whether or not a pass was refused to any person detailed to accompany him I cannot say. The issue of passes for such purposes is not authorized by the order of the War Department, and had one been issued in the case under consideration, it would be upon the sole responsibility, and without doubt at the expense, of the commanding officer. The passes issued to Mr. CARTWRIGHT were all that are permitted under the order establishing this department; and indeed a strict construction of the order would seem to require that passes should not be issued except to discharged soldiers.

Very respectfully,
G. G. CLAIBORNE,
Agent Railway and Telegraph Department.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 9, 1861.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

QUINCY, ILL., Thursday, July 11.

Capt. MCALLISTER, of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, was shot by Secessionists concealed in the brushwood, while placing a picket guard of seven men five miles this side of Monroe, Mo. Five men of Capt. PETRIE'S Company from this city, were also killed at the same time and place.

A force of about 1,200 infantry and cavalry leaves to-night to the succor of Col. SMITH. We have no further news from that telegraphed last night, that he was surrounded by 1,600 cavalry and in great peril.

EX-GOV. WOOD and Gen. MATHER, of this State, accompany the expedition.

ST. JOSEPH, Wednesday, July 10.

The express train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bound east to-day was stopped at Monroe, by 400 rebels, and an effort made to take possession of it; but it escaped unharmed, and backed to Hudson.

It is reported that there are 3,000 rebels at Hunnewalt Station, who will attempt to burn the Salt River bridge east of Palmyra to-night. The station-house at Monroe has been buaned, but the telegraph line being cut, we are unable to learn to what extent the depredations are being carried. This blockade does not affect travel between this place and the East, as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson, the junction of the North Missouri Railroad. The road is well equipped with motive power, and National troops and the latter will make vigorous efforts to disperse the rebels and restore the regularity of the road at the earliest moment.

LATER, 11 A. M.—Five hundred National troops left here this morning, and will be joined by 700 men at Hudson.

7 P. M.—The bridge at Salt River was not burned last night, as reported. The fire set to it went out after the rebels left it, causing but little damage, which will be repaired immediately. This is the largest structure of the kind on the road. Nothing has been heard from the troops who left here this morning.

QUINCY, Ill., Thursday, July 11—P. M.

A messenger just arrived from Hannibal, brings the intelligence that the railroad bridge between that place and Palmyra, was burned last night. The bridge on the Quincy and Palmyra Road across the same stream, was also burned.

Gen. MATHER has sent a detachment of one company of artillery, infantry and cavalry by boat to Marion City, six miles south, with orders to push from there by land to aid Col. SMITH. By the route taken, they will avoid the burnt bridges, but will have to march 30 miles. Gen. MATHER has also sent a strong detachment by the Quincy and Palmyra road with orders to open the route by to-night, at all hazards.

Col. PALMER arrived this morning with 800 men. He routed a camp of Secessionists yesterday, taking one Secessionist prisoner. One regiment has been ordered from Alton and one from Chicago to this place.

The circumstances of the skirmish in which Capt. PETERS' company was engaged are reported as follows: The forces stationed at Monroe made an excursion into the country for the purpose of capturing a party of rebels, but neglected to leave a sufficient guard behind. On returning, they were fired upon by the rebels, who had burned the cars and station-house, and killing eight persons.

SOWARD, the murderer of Capt. HORNELL, was last night taken to St. Louis.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. RAINS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 11.

Accounts received to-night state that General RAINS, of the State forces, was killed at the battle of Carthage. The Command of Col. SIEGEL has been reinforced, and is now prepared to renew the attack.

HABEAS CORPUS REFUSED.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Thursday, July 11.

In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Judge CAPRON refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* of Capt. CAMPBELL, confined at the arsenal, on the ground that the petitioner voluntarily surrendered himself as a prisoner. In the case of Ex-Senator GREEN the writ was granted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 11.

A gentleman from Memphis reports that a regiment left there yesterday for Missouri. He also reports that 2,000 rebel troops were at Point Pleasant, Mo., making preparations to attack Bird's Point.

Gen. PILLOW has been superseded by Col. ATKINS. All is quiet here.

Break in the Black River Canal Feeder.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 11.

A bad break is reported in the Black River Canal feeder, which it is said will take fifteen days to repair. There is a probability the break will occasion a want of water on the Rome level, and thus stop navigation on the Erie Canal; but Black River is said to be high at this time, and hopes are entertained that no such delay may occur.

The steamer *New World* has been raised. Her engines are said to be less damaged than at first supposed. It is hoped she may be got in running order in two weeks.

The Grand Trunk Railroad.

TORONTO, Thursday, July 11.

It is understood that the Presidency of the Grand Trunk Railway, made vacant by the resignation of the Canadian Directors, has been offered to Hon. GEORGE BROWN.

Sailing of the Canada from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 11.

The steamship *Canada* having been detained by fog, left this port at 7 A. M. to-day for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow noon.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 11.

FLOUR firm and inactive. WHEAT advanced 1c.; sales a 67c. @ 68c. for No. 1, and 62½c. for No. 2 in store. CORN ½c. higher; 22½c. in store for mixed. OATS advanced ½c. *Receipts*—4,200 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 108, bushels Corn. FREIGHTS declined 1c. Engagements made at 4½c. on Corn to Buffalo. Exchange on New-York ½ ₱ cent. discount for gold.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 11.

FLOUR steady; sales 600 bbls., at $4 50 for fancy. WHEAT dull; sales 1,500 bushels White Canada, $1 20; 2,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 74c.; and 3,000 Forthwestern Club, on private terms. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—28,600 bush. Wheat, 19,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—2,120 bbls. Flour, 42,200 bush. Wheat, 39,400 bush. Corn, 4,900 bush. Rye.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 11.

FLOUR steady. Little doing in Grain. WHEAT—4,000 b

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

than to have them governed by themselves. [Laughter.]

Mr. POWELL continued. He said he did not believe one section could conquer the other. He would like to see the war stopped, and see the Senators from both sections endeavoring by amendments to the Constitution, to restore the Union. It must be done by compromise and conciliation, and not by force. He referred to the speech of Senator DOUGLAS last Winter in favor of compromise, and characterizing war as disunion, as expressing his (POWELL'S) sentiments. He appealed to the Senators to make every effort to make peace by compromise. He had no hopes of inducing Senators to vote against the resolution, but he felt it due, as one who loved his country, to protest against the overthrow of the Constitution.

Mr. WADE withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BAYARD renewed it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE rose, but yielded to Mr. WILSON, who moved to postpone the resolution till to-morrow. Agreed to.

The bill for providing for the better organization of the military establishment was taken up, and the several amendments ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., from Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making additional appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses, for the year ending June, 1862, and for arrearages for the year ending with June last; also a bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the same periods.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the Army; also, a bill for the employment of volunteers to aid in supporting and defending the Government.

All the above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Army bill, with Mr. WASHBURNE in the chair.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ky., said he had had no opportunity to examine the bill or the estimates on which it is based. Millions upon millions are reported and hurried through, without an opportunity for investigation. He desired to ask the gentlemen (STEVENS) whether this bill was framed in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War.

Mr. STEVENS replied entirely so.

Mr. BURNETT asked what was the aggregate amount of appropriations.

Mr. STEVENS replied $667,000,000, in minus six millions.

Mr. BURNETT said this was the first time that Congress was called upon to do what it had heretofore refused to do since he had had a seat on this floor—namely, the increase of the regular Army. If for no other reason he would vote against the bill.

Mr. STEVENS stated that the bill was based on the estimates of the War Department, and that it was the desire of the Committee on Ways and Means to finish their business in the least possible time. They could not wait for the other committees to make their reports, as they hoped to complete their business, so that the House might adjourn on Thursday next. They were disposed these war-times to give everything the Government asks, trusting that before half a year shall pass away peace may be restored. The importance of having disciplined troops was so obvious as not to require argument. If the Army should be too large after the rebellion is suppressed, it would be easy to reduce it. The bill proposed a war-standard.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, believed the act of the President in increasing the Army unconstitutional. He regretted to hear Mr. STEVENS say that the Committee on Ways and Means had merely carried out the recommendation of the Executive Department. Inasmuch as it appears that the war is to be waged, he asked that the majority of both the House and the Senate take care of it, in order that it may be conducted under Constitutional restrictions. It was known that he had no confidence in the Republican Party, but he would rather trust the majority here than the Administration itself.

Mr. BLAIR said that the Military Committee had under consideration this very subject of adding new regiments to the Army. They had not yet had time to frame any bill. He did not know what they would agree upon. Certainly the subject was of vast importance, and he presumed the Committee was entitled to have time to consider it. He saw no objection to the first clause of the bill now under discussion. It simply made an appropriation to pay for recruiting the proposed new regiments. If the regiments were not authorized, the section would, of course, be of no effect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, would not vote for it, as the bill proposed to increase the standing Army to more than double what it now is. He would give 500,000 men and $500,000,000, and his constituents would give their last cent and shed their last drop of blood for the suppression of the rebellion, but they did not desire to increase the regular Army.

Mr. MALLORY wished to know how it was that this enormous appropriation and contemplating an increase of the regular Army happened to be presented to the House before the Military Committee had made their report.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, briefly advocated the increase of the Army, saying it had been too small for the last fifteen or twenty years for the interests of this great Empire.

Mr. BURNETT replied that, instead of this being a great Empire, he (BURNETT) had thought it was a Confederacy of States, resting for its support on the people, and seated in their hearts and affections; and that it did not require a standing army to keep the people in order, not even to the extent of fifteen thousand men. He might not be so well informed as the gentleman from Illinois, (MCCLERNAND,) but he did know that the Fathers of the Republic were always jealous of a standing Army, and that all the past Administrations had always been opposed to its increase. Whatever their individual views may be, surely the wisdom of the House will agree with the gentleman from Illinois, (LOVEJOY,) that in order to put down rebellion, it was not necessary to increase the regular Army, but only to employ the volunteer forces of the country.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—Will you vote for the Volunteer force?

Mr. BURNETT—Not by any means, because I do not believe that we can hold the Government together at the point of the sword or cannon's mouth. I believe with Mr. DOUGLAS, whose eulogy the gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) but recently pronounced, that "such hostile appliances would prove the death knell of this representative Government." These are my sentiments. You may vote your five hundred thousand men and your five hundred millions of dollars, and our country may be ravaged and desolated with civil war, but by the first Monday in December next, you will be no nearer the end of the war than now, and your money will be gone and your men in the field. I have been published as a Secessionist far and wide, yet my last speech was a Union argument, and against the doctrine of secession. I repeat that, according to the theory of our Government, it rests for its support "on the affections and consent of the governed," and that the warlike movements now going on, will prove the death-knell of our republican institutions. For this reason I enter my solemn protest against this war.

Mr. MCCLERNAND replied: The gentleman from Kentucky said, that he would not vote at all to put down rebellion by the employment of either the regular or volunteer force. When that gentleman resumed his seat here, he took upon him a solemn obligation in the sight of the country and God, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and could he do so by folding his arms while the batteries of rebellion are leveled, perhaps, at the capital? Is this the way he can discharge his obligations? I leave every impartial man to decide. In further response, Mr. MCCLERNAND said that this was not a war of conquest, but it was to put down rebellion, to vindicate the Constitution, and to protect the Union men in the seceded States. Just in proportion as the National flag advances, they would be found rallying around it. There was not a time when we had not a standing Army, and he would remind the gentleman that Kentucky had, by a vote of from fifty to sixty thousand, declared in favor of the Union.

Mr. BURNETT reminded the gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) that he (BURNETT) had said, "a large standing Army."

Mr. MCCLERNAND, resuming, showed the necessity and importance of an adequate standing Army, to take care of our forts and arsenals, suppress Indian disturbances, and secure the country against the effects of rebellion and revolution.

Mr. BURNETT replied: The gentleman from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) has adverted to the fact that I took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. I did take such an oath. I took it with a clear conscience, and with as firm and fixed a determination to stand by that instrument as any other member of this House. I do not recognize that the member from Illinois (MCCLERNAND) has become a censor with regard to my duties. I represent the people of Kentucky who sent me here, and to them alone am I responsible. One word more: Every man must judge for himself as to what are his duties. I believe I am best serving the interests of my country and the cause of constitutional representative government, as well as the prosperity and happiness of the people, by advocating a peaceful solution of the present trouble, instead of advocating a bloody war.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—You propose a peaceful solution. I want to know the basis of it. Do you want us to recognize the Southern Confederacy?

The Chairman reminded the gentleman from Illinois that such remarks were not pertinent to the subject under consideration.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—I hope I shall have an explicit answer.

Mr. BURNETT—I must be myself the judge of the manner of reply. I repeat that I am best subserving the interests of the country by advocating a peaceful settlement of the question—hence I oppose the section of the bill which looks to the enlargement of the Army. The gentleman from Illinois shall hear from me at a future time how I would settle the question, and when I shall have a full opportunity for that purpose.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, said: I am for the largest number of men. If the rebellion in the Southern States requires twice five hundred thousand men, I am for employing them, and eighteen loyal States will do the same thing. We intend that the Constitution and Union shall be maintained; that treason, assume what shape it may, and marked by whatever numbers, shall not destroy either one or the other. I trust in God the gentleman from Kentucky does not speak the sentiments of his own section, much less those of the entire State. But whether he does or does not, I say frankly it matters not to those who are engaged in this work of preserving the Constitution and Union, for whatever their action may be, the Government will be sustained and perform its legitimate offices. [Applause.]

The Chairman here said that if the violations of the rules of the House and its decorum should be again repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. HICKMAN resumed. The gentleman came into this hall for the purpose of paralyzing the arm of legitimate power. We meet him here not only for the purpose of strengthening that arm, but to teach these men that they cannot antagonize the Government which seeks our safety.

Mr. BURNETT here raised the point of order that no one has a right to question the motives of any member.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Mr. HICKMAN—Then I will not call into question the motives of the gentleman, inasmuch as he seems to apprehend that my remarks are directed especially to him. [Suppressed laughter.] But I repeat, Sir, everything that I have said. I declare my conviction here now, as I did more than two years before, that this Government will be sustained, and it is not in the power of armed rebellion, either in one State or many States, to destroy the Government under which we live, and which secures protection to that gentleman as well as it secures it to me. I go, therefore, for the larger proportion of men and money.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, obtained the floor, but surrendered it to Mr. BURNETT, who rose to reply.

Great interest was manifested in the hall at the position taken by the two gentlemen, and the best either threw into their allusions to each other.

Mr. BURNETT said—The gentleman has dealt in a general sort of attack upon me, for what I said with reference to the power and purposes of the Government in regard to the unfortunate divisions of our country. Now, let me say to him, and to the House, that the State which I have the honor to represent in part upon this floor—and I point with pride to her past history and to the loyalty she has ever manifested to the Union and the Constitution,—let me say, once for all, as a representative of that State, that however much my individual opinion might differ with the opinion and sentiment of Kentucky, I am a native of that State, and I trust a loyal son to her; and whatever position she may take in this unfortunate crisis of our country, I intend to stand by that position. I am one of that class of politicians who recognize loyalty to a State above loyalty to the National Government. I was only discussing the question as to the result that may be accomplished by the war. And now I tell Northern gentlemen that I do not call in question the bravery or gallantry of their men. I have seen their services on the battle-fields of the country. I know the vast resources of the North, the prowess of her section; but I understand, too, the gallantry and bravery of those who are in rebellion against the Government, and I say to the gentleman now, carry out your picture, carry on the war, inundate the country with blood, have your army of five hundred thousand men desolate the fields of both sections, fill their rivulets and streams with blood, let all the gentleman desires be accomplished, and I ask him what the country will be worth when the victory is won? Let him tell me what the Government will be worth when all is accomplished? Sir, when the pen of the future historian comes to write the history of the times in which we live, I tell the gentleman that there will be a fearful and terrible accountability for some of us to render. The gentleman tells me that this war must be prosecuted. So be it. Go on. You have the power. I am powerless here. I prefer peace to war. And let me remind that gentleman, that when my venerable colleague, (Mr. CRITTENDEN,) then a member of the Senate, and other Southern members in this and in the other half of Congress, stated their views, and on bended knees and with tears in their eyes, begged you to give us something that would restore peace and fraternity to a common country, and to stay the threatening tide of revolution, all these appeals were not only resisted with silent contempt and indignant scorn, but all propositions looking to that end were recklessly and defiantly voted down. And now the President of the United States, without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution of the country, has inaugurated a civil war. And here, as one of the people's representatives, and in the name and on behalf of my constituency, I protest against all measures taken to prosecute this war further.

Mr. JACKSON, of Kentucky.—My colleague, (Mr. BURNETT) does not represent the sentiment of the people of Kentucky. My colleague says he does not recognize the right of secession, but that he recognizes the right of revolution. I therefore infer from this declaration that he justifies the revolution. My colleague also declares that the destiny of Kentucky is his destiny. I believe I utter the sentiments of a large majority of the people of my State when I say that under no circumstances, whatever may be the hazard, will she raise her hand against the National flag. [Applause.] I declare further in relation to the declaration which he made touching State sovereignty, that we in Kentucky believe the National Government and National law are supreme, and that State government, and State law, and State sovereignty are subordinate.

Mr. HICKMAN—I do not misapprehend the position of the gentleman from Kentucky. (Mr. BURNETT.) His affections are enlisted on the side of his State, no matter what side that State may take, whether for or against the Government under which we live. If his State goes for rebellion, as one of her representatives, he, too, is for rebellion. But if the loyal men of that State shall be strong enough to conquer the evil influences of treason and remain loyal to the Government, he will be on the side of loyalty too. I tell the gentleman, I do not misapprehend him. According to his own showing his position here is of a most hypocritical character, to say the least of it. He is for treason and rebellion, although he might perhaps prefer loyalty. I should like him to be more distinct and explicit in his utterance and sentiments, in order that we might be able to determine to a certainty in what direction his particular affections lie. But, Sir, allow me to say to him, and to all who may be affected like him, when he talks of rivers of blood, and burning dwellings, and general desolation—let him, I say, take care and see to it that he does not bring about the very calamity he so much fears. Sir, it is no longer a question in the United States of North America whether there are enough men, and whether there is enough money, to put down rebellion; nor is it a question either as to the existence of the determination to do it. They have resolved and resolved, and the war is upon us. That war will be persevered in, by the grants alike of men and money, until those who have questioned the courage of the North will be willing to admit it in other places than here. Sir, I have never before heard it admitted on this floor that the North had any courage; but now, at last, at the eleventh hour—yea, at five minutes before high noon—comes the admission that the North has some courage. Let the gentleman from Kentucky look to it, (suppressed sensation,) that the Northern courage he now admits, does not bring on him and his the desolation he fears.

Mr. BURNETT replied—After six years service the older members here will bear me witness that in the discussions on all subjects my conduct has at least been marked by courtesy and respect. I have never permitted myself to indulge in impugning the motives of my fellow members, or to call in question their conscientious conviction as to what was their duty. Neither do I recognize the right of any member to question my motives and actions as an independent representative of the people. In response to the member from Pennsylvania, permit me to say in connection with our service on this floor, and the preservation of the Government and Union of the States intact, and the upholding of the Constitution of our fathers, my record will bear a favorable comparison with his. It is covered in the efforts to stay the present condition of the country, and to remove all cause of sectional agitation, and to spread abroad everywhere the spirit of fraternal love. These have been my efforts. Let the gentleman answer to his own conscience if he has contributed to bring about the present unfortunate condition of our country. So far as this, my efforts are concerned, no man would go further and make more sacrifices to reconstruct and reunite the Government than myself. I would say to my colleague (JACKSON,) that I represent the people of the First Congressional District of Kentucky; I am their agent and speak for them, and not for the entire State of Kentucky. The member from Pennsylvania tells me to take care and look to it that I am not swept away in this revolution with the besom of destruction. But let me tell him as to mere brute or physical courage, I know not whether mine is superior to his or not; but I have the moral courage to rise above it and to do my duty, be the consequences what they may. That duty shall be discharged fearlessly, with a due regard not only to the rights of the people I represent, but to those of others. His (HICKMAN'S) warning falls on a heedless ear.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, inquired whether new officers under this bill had not already been appointed and received some of their pay.

Mr. STEVENS believed that to a considerable extent this was so.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, suggested that when we are under the necessity of borrowing money and are threatened with direct taxation, whether the appropriations for certain forts placed in the bill might not be postponed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, replied that they were estimated for by the War Department.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM offered a proviso to the bill that no part of the money appropriated should be used for the employment of forces for the purpose of subjugating any States and holding them as conquered provinces, nor for interfering with African Slavery in the States. His object was to dismiss from the minds of any who might misunderstand the purposes of the war, that it was carried on for these objects.

Mr. WICKLIFFE appealed to the gentleman not to press his amendment to this bill. Let it be brought forward at a subsequent period, unincumbered, and the vote taken on its merits. He was perfectly satisfied that at this time it would be voted down, and thus an imposition would be made. It was the intention and purpose of the Government to conduct the war with this view. He hoped the declaration would be made at the proper time that it is not the purpose to subjugate or deprive any State of her constitutional rights, or to affect its domestic institutions, but to restore the authority of the Government, and protect the citizens of every State in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM would be glad to comply with the gentleman's request, if he could be assured the rule recently adopted would not preclude the proposition from being offered as an independent proposition.

Mr. MCCLERNAND saw no necessity for the amendment. He had never heard any responsible man say that the object of the war was to subjugate the seceded States and hold them as conquered provinces, or to abolish Slavery. The war was carried on to vindicate the National authority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S amendment was rejected.

The Army bill, after several minor amendments, was laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill making appropriations for the Naval service was then taken up and read through.

There was no debate.

The Committee rose when these bills were severally passed, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays on the final vote.

The House concurrred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers.

Adjourned.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 11.

The Army bill for the year ending with June next, which passed the House to-day, appropriates about $161,000,000, including for the pay of the Army $4,000,000; for three months' volunteers, $507,000; for three years' volunteers, $45,000,000; subsistence in kind for regular troops, nearly $2,500,000; subsistence in kind for three years' volunteers, $23,084,000; for supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, over $14,000,000; and for incidental expenses thereof, over $7,500,000; for the purchase of 84,000 dragoon and artillery horses, $10,500,000; for transportation of Army, &c., over $16,000; for gunboats on the western rivers, $1,000,000; for fortifications in New-York, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Florida and California, $645,000. Appropriations are also included for arrearages for the year ending with June last.

The Navy bill appropriates about $30,000,000, of which $8,500,000 are for the repair and equipment of vessels, $1,600,000 for the completion of seven steam screw sloops-of-war, authorized last February, $91,400 for the completion of seven screw sloops and side-wheel steamers, nearly $4,000,000 for the charter of vessels, their purchase, fitting for war service, and reservations due on existing contracts for the fitting out of ships-of-war.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 11.

The ladies of West Baltimore presented a flag this afternoon to the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The flag is of very beautiful silk. It was borne by a young lad, followed by 34 young ladies, each representing a State. The Star Spangled Banner was sung, and speaking, music, &c., were the order of the occasion. There was an immense gathering and great enthusiasm.

The ladies of East Baltimore also presented a handsome flag this afternoon to Col. LYLE'S regiment at Locust Point. It was received with great enthusiasm by the gallant members of the National Guard.

THE BALTIMORE TREASON.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JOHN MERRYMAN.

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, yesterday, found an indictment for treason against JOHN MERRYMAN, of Baltimore County, in form partly as follows, (two-thirds of the indictment being omitted as containing repetitions:)

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the Maryland District.

The jurors of the United States of America, in and for the body of the Maryland District, do, on their oath and affirmation, present that JOHN MERRYMAN, late of the district aforesaid, gentleman, being an inhabitant of and resident within the United State of America, and under the protection of the laws of the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America, not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the United States of America to disturb, and to stir, move, excite, levy and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, with force and arms, did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the United States of America, and, in order to fulfill, and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for the Maryland District, with a great multitude of persons whose names to the jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say with guns, pistols dirks, clubs and stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did then and there falsely and traitorously join and assemble themselves together against the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a hostile and warlike manner, array and dispose themselves against the United States of America; and then and there, on the said twenty-third day of April, 1861, at the district aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fourth Circuit in and for Maryland District, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy war against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America.

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and traitorous adhering aforesaid of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of the district aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, to the number of fifty and upwards, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there he, the said JOHN MERRYMAN, with the other false traitors aforesaid, with force did burn and destroy divers, to wit, six bridges on a certain railroad, known as and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, and being a part of said road, with intent thus and there to hinder, delay and prevent the passage and movement of military troops of the State of Pennsylvania, and military troops of the United States of America, and good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, to the defence of the Government of the United States of America, by means whereof large numbers of troops of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the good and loyal citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America were hindered and delayed in their movement and progress to the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

Another count charges that the said JOHN MERRYMAN did break and destroy a certain line of telegraph wires running with a certain railroad in the district aforesaid, known and commonly called the Northern Central Railroad, with the intent then and there to prevent the speedy and rapid transmission of intelligence, and thereby obstruct, hinder and delay the said United States, and its good and loyal inhabitants and citizens, in the prompt adoption of the measures and acquisition of means necessary and proper for the defence of the said United States against the aforesaid evil-disposed persons and bodies, so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid, against the United States of America, contrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said JOHN MERRYMAN, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, Government and dignity of the United States of America.

The following are the witnesses in the case: Adam Riddle, Thomas Baldwin, W. J. D. Muller, H. C. McAllister, Robert Kerr, Samuel Worthington, David Jones, Thomas Lipp, Thomas B. Tracey, Nathan Price, John Wise, Pleasant Hunter, Wm. Talbot, John Burns, T. H. Taylor, Robert W. Jones, Wm. Lovell.

A similar indictment was found against CHARLES COCKEY.

INDICTMENT OF OTHER PERSONS.

The Grand Jury also found an indictment yesterday against SAMUEL MACTIER, the principal count of which is in the following form:

And further to perfect, fulfill and bring to effect the said treason and levying war aforesaid of the said SAMUEL MACTIER, he, the said SAMUEL MACTIER, as such false traitor as aforesaid, during the said war, insurrection and rebellion, to wit, on the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1861, at the District aforesaid, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did conspire, consent and agree with divers other false traitors, whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to aid and assist the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on an open and public insurrection, rebellion and war, to subvert and overthrow the Government established in the United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms, maliciously and traitorously did obstruct, hinder and delay, and with stones, pistols and guns, assault, fire upon, and put to rout a large body of the troops of the United States, who were then and there passing, progressing and journeying to the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, which said troops were duly and lawfully ordered to move and repair to the said City of Washington for the defence of the Government of the United States of America against the aforesaid evil-disposed bodies of men so as aforesaid levying and carrying on war for the purpose aforesaid against the United States of America.

The Grand Jury also found indictments in above form against Lewis Bitter, James McCartney, Philip Casmire, Michael Hooper and Richard H. Mitchell.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 10.

The proceedings in the Senate and House today give earnest of a short session and a prompt discharge of the duties devolved upon Congress by the rebellion. All the measures necessary to ensure a speedy and successful issue of the conflict will be rapidly matured.

VALLANDIGHAM'S TREASON.

The speech of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in the House to-day was more treasonable than anything that WIGFALL, or MASON, or TOOMBS ever uttered. His manner during its delivery was that of a bravo endeavoring to astonish men by the rashness of his position and the recklessness of his assertion and arguments. I understand that the speech was the result of a caucus held last night, at the rooms of BEN. WOOD, at which BURNETT, BRECKINRIDGE, and that wing of the party assisted. I am satisfied that a large proportion of the Democratic members, though invited, refused to attend WOOD'S convention.

A VIGOROUS POLICY.

The responsible majority of the Senate this morning resolved to pass concurrent resolutions declaring in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, to the extent of the resources of the Government, and deprecating any settlement of existing difficulties except upon the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the subjugation of the rebel States to the authority of the Government.

THE OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

The repairs of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal have so far progressed that the water will be let in on the Georgetown line to-morrow. About two hundred boats will be thereby enabled to reach tide-water.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY.

Mr. GEO. GAITHER, of Richmond, Va., was arrested to-day in Washington on suspicion of being a spy.

LIBERAL DONATION.

Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Member of Congress from New-Hampshire, to-night received a donation of five hundred dollars from PAUL J. WHEELER, to be appropriated to the use of the company from Newport, N. H.

MRS. LINCOLN VISITS THE RHODE ISLANDERS.

Mrs. LINCOLN visited the camp of the Rhode Island Regiment this afternoon.

Mr. WILLETT, son-in-law of Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, died last evening of consumption.

CARE IN ISSUING PASSPORTS.

The State Department is exercising great caution in issuing passports. It is useless to make application unless the person asking is prepared to furnish reliable proof of his loyalty, and of the business upon which he is going. No exceptions are made to this rule: LEO.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 10.

A special messenger arrived this evening by the Pacific Railroad with dispatches from Col. SIEGEL to Adjutant HARDING at the arsenal. The following abstract was written at Rolla for the *Democrat*, on the morning of the 9th:

"Col. SIEGEL, with a portion of his regiment and a part of Col. SOLOMON'S, and 10 pieces of artillery, in all from 1,100 to 1,200 men, attacked a body of 6,000 rebels under Gen. RAINS and Col. PARSONS, about seven miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. They only had five pieces of cannon. Many of the enemy were mounted men. Col. SIEGEL began the attack at 9½ o'clock in the morning, breaking the enemy's centre twice. After one hour and a half's fighting we silenced their artillery.

The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, which was left unharmed, and two secession flags, which were twice shot down and raised no more. The enemy tried to outflank our troops with their cavalry and cut off our baggage, but Col. SIEGEL made a retreating movement, keeping up a constant firing, and ordered the baggage train to advance, which was formed into columns with a battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery near each body, and the remainder of the artillery in front, on the flanks of the rebels. They then attempted to cut off his communication with carriages with their cavalry, but our artillery took them at a cross fire which played havoc among their ranks, which opened the road, and Col. SIEGEL fell back on Carthage, the enemy harassing his flank up to the farm, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the place, Col. SIEGEL surrounded the town, strewing shot and grenades into the rebels cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect. While attempting to reach the adjacent woods to prevent the use of the cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought. But the enemy was finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces. Col. SIEGEL then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported. The sole captive officer, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss at near 250 on their part, but as the severest fighting was done subsequent to that hour, it is believed their loss is considerably greater. Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, and 45 wounded and missing.

The battle in which Col. WOLFF was killed, was fought Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

The Springfield correspondent of the *Democrat*, under date of the 6th, says, immediately after the arrival of Brig.-Gen. SWEENEY at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their columns to Carthage, which was promptly done. Last night a messenger arrived from Col. SIEGEL, stating that Gov. JACKSON and Gens. PRICE and RAINS united their forces, about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage. Cols. SIEGEL and SOLOMON pushed on rapidly and attacked the rebel force early yesterday morning, and continued fighting during the day. Messengers are continually arriving, bringing the information that the rebels are retreating southeastwardly between Saccoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville with the baggage and plunder, under the cover of their cannon, and Col. SIEGEL attacking their rear this afternoon.

Gen. SWEENEY commands in person a flying column moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus casing them completely between our columns.

Large bodies of mounted men congregated at West Plains and Forsyth with an intention of joining Gov. JACKSON'S force, but Gen. SWEENEY sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas County to prevent their union, and to drive back Gen. MCBRIDE'S command.

A company of Home Guards arrived last night bringing Col. CAFFEE, late a member of the Legislature, as prisoner.

Later advices say that a report reached Springfield Sunday morning of an engagement between 500 Nationals, under Col. WOLFF, and about 1,500 rebels. Col. WOLFF occupied a prairie when the battle began, but the rebels retreating to the woods he followed, and in skirmishing in the timber lost 30 killed and wounded, he himself being among the killed. The loss of the rebels was considerable, but the number is not definitely ascertained.

A messenger was then dispatched to Springfield for reinforcements and the whole force of that place immediately pushed forward.

Gen. LYON was at Leesville, Clinton County, Sunday morning. Major STURGIS was at Clinton, Henry County, the same day. They expected to form a junction about two miles south of Clinton Sunday night.

REPORTS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BUCKHANNON, Wednesday, July 10.

Messengers are just from Gen. MCCLELLAN. He reports the enemy very strongly intrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indiana Fifteenth Regiment will leave here early in the morning.

The Ohio Tenth will be recalled from Glenville and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong.

After the messenger got under-way he heard an exchange of shots. The dispatches from Gen. MCCLELLAN intimate that he would attack the advanced position of the enemy to-morrow. The forces are so near together that rebel flags can be distinctly seen by our forces.

Col. IZLA, with the Seventh Ohio Regiment, occupied Glenville. The rebels had fallen back some twenty-five miles into the country, to Arnoldsburgh.

THE VIRGINIA STATE LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Wednesday, July 10.

A resolution passed the lower House to-day instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the necessary appropriations of men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromises until the rebellion is crushed out. The following resolution was offered by Mr. VANCE, of Harrison.

Whereas, One OWEN LOVEJOY, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives having for its object the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 10.

The *Picayune* having denied Mr. RUSSELL'S statement in regard to the impressment of British subjects into the Confederate army, the British Consul at New-Orleans, in a letter, corroborates Mr. RUSSELL'S statement.

The Petersburgh *Express* of the 6th has an account of the fight at Newport's News between 150 Louisianans and Col. DURYEE'S regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while the Louisianians lost only two, among whom was Col. DE RAMSEY.

The Louisville recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy informs us that 2,000 men have left Kentucky for the Confederate army within 15 days; that during the same time the National enlistment in the State had not reached 350. He further says that he shall send forward to-night five deserters from ROSSEAUS'S camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were less strict. Other authorities agree that from 60 to 75 per day leave Kentucky for the Confederate army.

News from California by the Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, Wednesday, July 10.

The Pony Express, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press, passed here on the 8th inst. at 11 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 29

Arrived 27th, ship *Abbott Lawrence*, Cardiff; bark *Onward*, Kanagawha; the French brig-of-war *Railleur*, Tahiti, *viâ* Honolulu.

The market remains as last advised, extremely dull, and there are no prospects of a revival of trade until the 4th of July celebration, for which unusual preparations are making in San Francisco and all parts of the State.

There was a fair demand for money for Monday's steamer, at easy rates. The next Eastern bound steamer will be the *St. Louis*, which goes armed with two fine brass pivot guns and a Dahlgren gun, besides small arms, sabres, and all the necessary preparations for making a vigorous defence in case of a hostile attack. She will not stop at Acapulco, or at any other port on her downward trip, but take aboard at Benicia coal enough to last her through to Panama.

The news since the departure of the last Pony Express is unimportant.

The first Overland Emigrants Express this season from Western States arrived at Carson Valley on the 24th, bringing sixty horses. It met with no difficulty on the way.

A sewing circle has been formed by the patriotic ladies of San Francisco for the manufacture of garments for one of the California regiments. This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The Humboldt *Times*, of the 22d, contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the State. Since the Volunteers, under Lieut. COLLINS, took the field, 117 Indians have been killed, without loss on the side of the Volunteers.

The San Barnardino *Patriot* of the 22d represents that the Secessionists are recruiting all through the tier of Southern counties. Mexicans are being enlisted, and every one who can raise a horse is busy drumming up recruits. A company of over 200 men have left within the past few days, and the first news we expect to hear is the capture of Fort Zuma. It occupies an isolated position, and treachery may aid the Secessionists in their scheme, and if they once secure it, it will be a foothold for the Southern Confederacy to have gained. The fears of the *Patriot* do not appear very well grounded or its information correct, otherwise it is not probable that Gen. SUMNER would have concentrated National troops at Los Angeles from the Southern frontier.

ORDNANCE STORES.

The steamer *Ironsides*, which arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, brings a full cargo of ordnance for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, consisting of 1,000 32-pound box shell, 1,000 11-inch shell, 400 9-inch shell, 100 32-pound canisters.

Sailing of the Canada from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 11.

The steamship *Canada* having been detained by fog, left this port at 7 A. M. to-day for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow noon.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 11—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales, 5,000 bushels Kenosha Spring, at 74c.; 4,000 bushels Red Winter, at 90c.; 5,000 bushels White Winter, at $1. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales, 28,000 bushels, at 31c. OATS in fair demand; sales, 19,000 bushels, at 20½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—firm. *Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 14,500 bushels Corn. *Exports*—66,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4@$4 75. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Red $1 05@$1 12; White, $1 18@$1 25; New Southern Red, $1 12@$1 15. CORN unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 16c.@16½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 11.

Stocks weak. Philadelphia State Fives, 74¼; Reading Railroad, 18; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New